THE WESTERN FARM LEADER

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SWEDEN BECOMES ECONOMIC LABORATORY OF WORLD

Ground Gained for Some Farm Products in British Market

REPORT ON SURVEY **BRITISH MARKET TO** BE RELEASED SOON

Dean Shaw Returns From Personal Survey of Canada's Farm Markets in United Kingdom

BACON EXPORTS UP

Shipments of Poultry, Eggs Stead-ily Increase—More Horses Shipped—U.S. Market for Cattle

Special to The Western Farm Leader Special to The Western Farm Leader
Dean Shaw, director of the marketing branch of the Department of
Agriculture will probably soon be
releasing a report on his visit this
summer to the United Kingdom. He
went to make a personal study of the
British market, to get first hand
information of the needs and tastes
of the British consumer so that this
knowledge could be passed on to the
Canadian consumer.

Not Foreign Market Only

Not Foreign Market Only

The new marketing branch at Ottawa for which Parliament annually appropriates \$300,000 isn't for the foreign market alone; it's for the domestic market as well, but an important branch of its work is connected with the United Kingdom. The Government

ing selling in any way beyond the application of a strict grading for export, but with information, advice, help and the co-operation of all concerned, the new marketing branch, it is believed, can fulfill a most important function.

It is of particular importance to gain all knowledge possible of the most meticulous as well as the most valuable foreign agricultural market. The average British consumer is a careful buyer. He knows what he wants, will stick to brands he likes if he uniformly gets the same quality. Canada is gaining ground in this market in a number of agricultural commodities. Dean Shaw and his associates want to find out how he can aid in further bettering this condition.

The Case of Bacon

The Case of Bacon

Take for example bacon. By the Imperial trade pact of 1932 preferences were granted on a quota of 280 million pounds from Canada. This quota was continued in the agreement which went into effect September 30th last. From the amount which has already gone forward, it is estimated that this year's shipments of bacon to England will be about 190 million pounds, still only two-thirds of the quota figure. The increase in shipments, however, has been satisfactory. They rose to the present figure from 160 million in 1935.

There is still, however, a considerable variation between Danish and Canadian bacon prices on the British market. Taking one day about a month ago, Danish prices

Would Boycott Aggressor



Since Sir Walter Citrine (above), secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, in behalf of the British Labor Movement, cabled William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, proposing a boycott of Japanese goods, and Green agreed, the proposal has won many influential supporters. New Zealand longshoremen were the first to refuse to handle Japanese goods. A similar boycott is now threatened on the U.S. Pacific coast.

more Apparent Than Real

This disadvantage is more apparent than real, however, if the marketing branch of the department registers, as it should, as a perfectly reliable guide. A lack of uniformity mainly in size has militated against Canadian exports. Danes handle for the British market only hogs which give the 55 to 65 pound Wiltshire sides demanded by the market. Only 50 to 60 per cent of Canadian hogs have been coming within the 180 to 220 pounds size from which the 55 to 65 Wiltshire sides are produced. The rest of the hogs have been either too small or too large. Danish bacon has also run to a larger per cent of grade A. At the same time Canadian bacon is excellent; it satisfies the epicurean taste of the Briton, and it is felt that with the Canadian producer gradually tightening up more closely to the needs of the market, the difference in price will in time disappear to the distinct advantage of the consumer's pocket.

Alternative Market for Cattle

Alternative Market for Cattle
In cattle, thanks to the trade pact
with the United States, Canada has
(Continued on page 13)

MAKE BID FOR POWER IN AUSTRALIAN ELECTION

SYDNEY, N.S.W., Oct. 14th. — With Australia's federal general election set for October 23rd, a battle royal is promised between the present Government of Premier Lyons and the Labor Party who are making their greatest effort to win power. State co-operation in marketing, control of the national credit by making the Commonwealth Bank "the nation's bank," with control of rates of interest, investments and currency, noncontributory health and unemploycontributory health and unemploy-ment insurance, and the building of a strong air force instead of navy building, are features of the Labor program, John Curtin, party leader, declaring that Australia cannot afford to build a navy of adequate strength.
The battle of air versus navy defence
has gripped the public imagination.
For the sum of £7,500,000 it would
be possible to have 25 air squadrons
numbering about 300 planes.

British Accede to Demands

LONDON, Oct. 13th..—Following a long session of the Cabinet, it was decided to accede to the demand of Mussolini and Hitler that the matter Mussolini and Hitler that the matter of withdrawal of foreign troops from Spain be referred to the "non-intervention" committee, which will be asked to meet this week, probably Fridsy. So far the committee has been regarded as an asset by the Fascist powers, and reference of the fissue to it may involve considerable further delay. Meanwhile reports are received that Mussolini is heavily reinforcing his regular units in Spain, preparing for a blow which he hopes will smash the Loyalist Government and bring victory to Franco. and bring victory to Franco.

CLAIM CHINESE BOTTLED UP

TIENTSIN, Oct. 14th. — Japanese military leaders report that they have bottled up 100,000 Chinese troops in swamps between two railway lines south of Pieping.

With about 1,200 farmer members, in seven counties, the Eastern Iowa Light and Power Co-operative has contracted at favorable rates for power from the municipally owned plant in a central town.

SWEDISH PEOPLE "BUST TRUSTS" BY ACTION OF CO-OPS.

Triumphs of Co-operation Described by Swedish Leader on Arrival in New York

IMMENSE SAVINGS

Consumers Benefit When Milling, Rubber, Light Bulb and Other Trusts Broken by Co-ops.

(Co-operative League News Service) (Co-operative League News Service)
NEW YORK, Oct. 14th.—"Sweden
is attracting a great deal of attention
today in the United States, not because of
its physical beauty but because it
has become the economic laboratory
of the world," Anders Hedberg, spokesman for the Co-operative Union of
Sweden, declared in an interview at
the offices of the Co-operative League
of the U.S.A., here for a two-month
tour of American co-operatives.

When Governments Failed

When Governments Failed

After studying the effects of antitrust legislation in the United States, the Swedes decided to meet the problem of high prices by economic action in the formation of consumers co-operatives, instead of by the passage of laws. Flour milling, margarine, rubber and electric light bulb trusts were broken when the co-ops built their own factories to manufacture these goods. "Swedish consumers are saving \$300,000 a year on light bulbs alone as a result of this action," Mr. Hedberg said.

More than a third of Sweden's 6,000,000 population are members of co-operatives. "Kooperativa Forbundet," of which Mr. Hedberg is secretary for international questions, distributes more than \$100,000,000 worth of goods annually through 4,400 co-operative stores, serving consumers from Stockholm to the Arctic Circle.

Higher Standard of Living

bottled up 100,000 Chinese troops in swamps between two railway lines south of Pieping.

HENDAYE, Oct. 13th.—General Franco has telegraphed the British and French Governments, the League of Nations and the International Red Cross that the commander of Gijon, beleaguered government town, has declared that he will not be responsible for the safety of 5,000 Fascist prisoners if Franco's forces continue aerial bombardment of the town.

The U.S. war department have bought thirteen more powerful war planes, each to carry five machine guns in addition to bombs and crews of seven to nine men, at a cost of over \$2,500,000.

With about 1,200 farmer members, in seven counties, the Eastern Iowa

can co-operatives.

Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, recently branded Japan as the aggressor in the war against China.

U. F. A. LOCALS!

It is time to consider saving on your winter's

Ship in a carload now to avoid the fall rush.

For particulars apply

U.F.A. CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION LTD.

Renfrew Building, CALGARY, ALBERTA

1 Imperial Bank Chambers, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

FIELD CROP PRODUCTION

FIELD CROP PRODUCTION

First estimates of Canada's total production of a number of important field crops (apart from wheat, barley, oats, etc., of which estimates were published some weeks ago), have just been released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, as follows (with corresponding totals for 1936 in parentheses): Potatoes, 41,799,000 cwt., slightly larger than last year's 39,034,000 cwt.; turnips, mangolds, etc., 37,478,000 cwt., (38,208,000); fodder corn, 3,881,000 tons (3,128,000); alfalfa, 2,298,000 tons (1,966,000 tons); commercial sugar beets, 433,000 tons (595,000 tons).

(1,635,000 cwt.); Manitoba 2,705,000 cwt. (1,006,000 cwt.); British Columbia, 2,306,000 cwt. (1,960,000 cwt.); Ontario 9,789,000 cwt. (6,700,000 cwt.); Quebec 12,315,000 cwt. (12,336,000 cwt.); New Brunswick 5,823,000 cwt. (5,683,000 cwt.); Nova Scotia, 1,870,000 cwt. (1,957,000 cwt.); Prince Edward Island, 3,222,000 cwt., (3,941,000 cwt.)

silgntly larger than last year's 39,-034,000 cwt.; turnips, mangolds, etc., 37,478,000 cwt.; (38,208,000); fodder corn, 3,881,000 tons (3,128,000); alfasifa, 2,298,000 tons (1,966,000 tons); Company, of Fort Erie, because he commercial sugar beets, 433,000 tons refused to withdraw from the campaign. The firm, controlled by United For Alberta, potato production is States capital, allowed another emgiven as 2,418,000 cwt. (1,816,000 cwt., Saskatchewan 1,351,000 cwt., Conservative party.

THIS SYSTEM IS THE **RIGHT ONE**

True co-operation has been proven to be a right system of human association over the years. It will continue to expand because by no other method can the same ideals be perpetuated.

Alberta Pool Elevators represent the highest development of growercontrolled co-operative marketing.

It should be the aim of all Alberta grain growers to aid in the advancement of this system and this cause.

Deliver your grain to

ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS

Speaking Campaign Carried From Assembly to Province After Spectacular Session

Alberta Precedent Set When Lieut.-Governor Withholds Assent to Bank Taxation Bill, Press Bill and Bill to License Credit Institutions—Developments Since Session Reviewed

Special to The Western Farm Leader
By C. H. STOUT
EDMONTON, Oct. 12th.—Where history was being made or the hands of time turned backward hundreds of years (according to which side of Mr. Speaker you happened to sit), during epochal days since September 24th when the special assembly opened, serenity and silence again reigns, and Alberta's legislators are busily relaying to the people at large in their own constituencies, we hope, first hand information as to what the Legislature, prorogued October 5th, did or didn't.

Week of Keen Contention

Week of Keen Contention

Week of Keen Contention
Undoubtedly the House met determined to do or die, but it didn't do and it didn't die. The flying start obtained on the opening day when the entire debate on the speech from the throne was disposed of before the Assembly rose for the day, gave a hint of fast work at the economic crossroads and the possibility of the sessional program being run through within a week. No such good fortune prevailed. Lengthy night sessions failed to dispose of the grist of contentious bills and stressful resolutions. It was more than a week of words, forceful, bitter, censorious, acrimonforceful, bitter, censorious, acrimonious, defiant and provocative words, countered with other words complimentary, politically reminiscent, laudatory, challenging, defensive and

atory, challenging, detensive taunting.

But the torrent with its flotsam and three contains round three But the torrent with its flotsam and jetsam of ideas centering round three contentious pieces of legislation, suddenly was swept out on the constitutional sea, and when it returns and what it will look like when it does return, a lot of people wish they knew how to find out. Suffice that for the time being there isn't any such legislation and the talking campaign has moved out of the Assembly chamber into the wide reaches of the Province. Province.

The Situation Today

Here is an analysis of the situation while the talk is going on, for much has happened since last these columns told of events and circumstances in the capital city of the question-mark Province.

the capital city of the question-mark Province.

Eleven bills in all were submitted to the session. Eight were endorsed by His Honor Lientenant-Governor John C. Bowen, and—this was the sensation of the week—three were refused immediate assent when came time for prorogation last Tuesday week and have been sent for consideration by His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada.

The bills were: The act to levy a tax of \$2,000,000 on banks operating within the Province; an act to license "credit institutions" previously referred to as the banks before the bill was amended, and the measure to impose a degree of control over government news and articles in newspapers by the chairman of the Social Credit Board, in other words the press muzzling bill.

All these bills had been given consideration in committee and final reading in the Assembly sitting until long after midnight Monday, October 4th, with His Majesty's loyal opposition battling vigorously against all three proposals, particularly the press control act, but without effect. Six month hoists were moved for all three measures upon third reading, but

substantial Government majorities brushed this last-ditch stand aside

Similarly the opposition assailed strenuously the repeal of the recall measure enacted April 1st, 1936, which it was first proposed to amend to require two-thirds of electors voting to require two-thirds of electors voting in the last election as signatories on petitions. Efforts to have the repeal delayed until after recall proceedings against Premier Aberhart in Okotoks-High River were settled fell by the wayside and the recall legislation was wiped out from the day of its inception.

"Political Pressure" Charged

"Political Pressure" Charged
Liberals and Conservatives, supported by independents and S. A. G. Barnes, Edmonton, charged repeal under the circumstances was political cowardice and "low down trickery," but Government speakers insisted the recall measure was intended only for party members who failed to keep faith with their party electors, and charged that much "political pressure" was being exerted on petition signers in Turner Valley by the "Big Interests" and that "Aberhart was to be gotten at any cost." Hence the measure was duly washed off the slate and no more recall proceedings will be launched in Alberta, for which one or two other Ministers of the crown will breathe easier according to party

two other Ministers of the crown will breathe easier according to party admissions during the heated debate. Transcending all other verbal bombardments during the momentous "short" session, however, was the battle of the press bill. It burst in all its ominousness over the chamber before the House rose for the week end on October 1st. First draft took away the breath of hard-boiled news writers. It gave the chairman of the Social Credit Board power to require one full page in dailies and one column in ten in weeklies to be devoted at any time on short notice for printing of government material without pay.

Could Suspend Writers

Could Suspend Writers

It gave him authority to demand that newspapers disclose sources of information from which articles relating; to Government news were obtained, it enabled him to summarily suspend it enabled him to summarily suspend writers for any paper for any length of time. It fixed penalties for contraventions of the act up to \$500 and \$1,000, and it stipulated that no court action could be taken against any of the regulations and restrictions. On the whole it was fairly liberal in the way it tampered with the traditional liberties of the press, and the opposition, to say nothing of press comment across the country, told the Government so. ment so.

ment so.

Eventually Government amendments in the bill provided that free space demanded for Government statements would depend upon the newspaper's space devoted to criticism or "misrepresentation," for the social credit chairman could insist on equal space being contributed to a "truth'u" recital of facts by the Government. Otherwise the bill remained unchanged in principle. The debate covered practically everything from King John and the Magna Charta to unabridged editions of Stalin, Hitler and Mussolini Lives, but the bill got third reading. The Government insisted the act in no way attempted restriction, but it would assure that newspapers printed "THE TRUTH."

(Continued on page 7)

(Continued on page 7).

The Facts About Banking in Canada

a Series by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada and Delivered Over a Province-Wide of Alberta Stations on Tuesday Evening, October 5th, from 8:30 to 8:45

Shows That Banks Have Increased Credit by \$227,000,000 Since 1929 . . . Alberta's True Wealth More Than Offsets Albertans' Debt . . . Deals With Money, What it Is, Where it Comes From and How it Works . . . Canada's Currency and Credit Controlled by the Dominion Government Through the Bank of Canada . . . Points Out Question of Who Owes and Who Owns.

OU have heard that ordinary banking business is one thing, and credit something else. The idea seems to be that the ordinary business of banking can go right along without hitch, while banks can be forced at the same time, to grant extraordinary credit without limit regardless of assets or values.

Not only is that impossible, but actually it could have but one end—the ruination of the banks and of the country as well.

You hear that when banks have to pay any thing, they merely issue their own cheques and it costs them nothing. It is not true. It just can't be done. Like you, a bank can only pay what it owes with money which has to be earned—in the last analysis real cash. I shall tell you more about cash in the course of this

Now I shall answer two more absolutely false impressions which I find rampant throughout Alberta. The first is that, since 1929, Canada's Chartered Banks have reduced the total volume of credit by \$766,000,000. The second is that Alberta has only twenty cents on the dollar to meet her debts.

Regarding the \$766,000,000 it is even suggested that the Chartered Banks deliberately and wilfully reduced the money in circulation to that extent in order to gain some selfish end. If you were told that the bakers refused to sell bread, it would be about as sensible as the story that bankers refuse to make loans to responsible borrowers. Banks derive their responsible Borrowers. Sains derive their chief revenue from loans and to say that-they wilfully withdraw credit by the Hundreds of Millions is equal to saying that they are in the habit of outting off their nose to spite their face.

Our critics have fallen into an error that is

quite understandable. They have looked at one column of figures in the statistics published by the Bank of Canada, without looking at another column where they would have found their answer. It is quite true that the total of commercial loans shows a large reduction, but it is also true that investments in bonds show

large increase. What is the explanation? Simply that, with What is the explanation? Simply that, with much-reduced business activity and lower prices, our customers use less money. For example, when wheat is worth say \$1.50 a bushel it takes \$150,000 to buy one hundred thousand bushels. But, if wheat were at fifty cents a bushel, it would take only \$50,000 to buy the same amount of grain. Owing to the difference in price the same amount of business can be deep with \$100,000 less means.

difference in price the same amount of business can be done with \$100,000 less money. On top of that is the uncertainty that comes with depression and the hesitancy of people in business to commit themselves with their usual once. They go on a hand-to-mouth They do not want loans in anything like the amounts they want in normal times. Banks, however, cannot afford to have their funds lying idle and earning nothing; therefore, they are driven to invest much more heavily in bonds.

The earnings a bank gets out of a bond are much lower than come from an ordinary loan. Wouldn't you, if you were a banker, prefer to make loans rather than put your money into

make loans rather than put your money into bonds?
What are the facts:
The total of loans outstanding and money invested in securities by the Chartered Banks, at the end of July this year, was \$227,000,000 greater than in July of the boom year 1929. Money invested in Government and other bonds is a loan to a Government or a Corpora

bonds is a loan to a Government or a Corpora-tion just as much as an advance to a farmer, merchant or manufacturer is a loan to him. Since 1929 Canada's Chartered Banks have actually increased credit by \$227,000,000. This completely breaks down the absurd claim that we have decreased credit by \$766,000,000.

Now as to that second false impression:

The general proposition that Albertans have \$80,000,000 in the bank and that they owe \$400,000,000 is just one of those things that SOUND plausible but present a clear misrepresentation. Even assuming that the figures are correct, the \$80,000,000 is not ALL that Albertans possess

To that figure you must add their individual cossessions and the wealth and potential wealth of resources which stand behind your provincial borrowings. Consider, for instance, the true value and the potential productive worth of Alberta's coal mines, oil fields, tar sands, farms and forests.

If you add to your \$80,000,000 in deposits the true value of the assets which stand behind the \$400,000,000 you will find a very substantial balance in your favour.

It is said that because there is \$80,000,000 on deposit in Alberta and debts total \$400,000,000, there is only twenty cents to meet every dollar of debt. Let us ask: "Who owns the twenty cents and who owes the Dollar?" If you have \$200 in the bank and if I owe somebody \$1,000, then you have twenty cents for every dollar I owe. Can I take any part of your two hundred to pay off any part of my thousand? But the critic says: "Oh, there is too wide a disparity between debts and deposits and that gap should be closed."

All right, let's close it—Now, we'll say that. It is said that because there is \$80,000,000 or

All right, let's close it—Now, we'll say that I still owe the \$1,000 but you have \$1,000 in the bank. The disparity has been wiped out. You now have a dollar for every dollar I OWE but still what right have I to take the thousand you have, to pay to somebody else the thousand I owe?

If Albertans have \$80,000,000 in bank deposits in this Province it is money belonging to individuals. It is their own. Debtors, whether they be individuals, a Province or a whether they be individuals, a Province or a municipality, or whoever they may be, cannot expect to use YOUR money to pay THEIR debts. If you have money in the bank the very next time anybody tells you that there is only twenty cents in money in the banks in Alberta to meet every dollar of debt, just ask the man who tells you that whose debt he thinks YOUR meney is going to pay.

YOUR money is going to pay.

We promised to tell you a few things about money and to explain away some of the strange

money and to explain away some of the scrange misapprehensions about it. We shall try to tell you in a practical way, what money is, where it comes from and how it works. There is a fairly widespread idea that there are not enough bank notes or "tickets" around—and that, if there were more, we would all be better off.

If I say that I would like some more of those bills, I am really demanding a larger share of the bills that now exist, perhaps some of those that YOU have, for you can have in circulation

that YOU have, for you can have in circulation at any one time only as many bills as the volume of business calls for. The moment you issue bills faster than that, you get inflation.

After our first broadcast I received a letter from an Alberta woman who lived in Germany through the inflation. I would like to read to you what she says: "Why not tell Alberta people about conditions in Germany during the inflation—this talking about money being printed to meet the needs of the people is getting somewhat on my nerves. I lived through the entire trying times of 1923 and I could quote you some startling examples created through unorthodox startling examples created through unorthodox banking. At one time I bought an overcoat for banking. At one time I sought an overcoat for the staggering sum of Thirty-two Billion Marks. I have heard farmers speaking in the lobby of a bank, having sold their produce for One Thous-and Marks at one o'clock and, about AN HOUR later, finding that the very same produce re-quired twice, often three times the amount of manny to repurchase it." money to repurchase it.

In Germany at times during the inflation it | took an armful of paper Marks to buy a loaf of bread. This German lady, speaking of paper money inflation, goes on to say: "It brings money inflation, goes on to say: "It brings nothing but chaos, with the greatest loss to those who can least afford to lose."

There speaks the voice of experience. greater outrage has ever been perpetrated on a people than that of wild inflation. It destroys their assets. If you are in the twilight of life or incapacitated but, during the years you were able to work, had put aside a little for the rainy day, you lose. Perhaps you bought some bonds and the income from them is all you have to live and the license with them is an you have to live on, perhaps \$25 or \$50 a month. Then one day, as in Germany, "tickets" are issued in large quantities, without any basis in value, and without regard to the volume of business.

Your \$25 or \$50 a month, through the huge increase in prices caused by inflation will buy only a fraction of what it bought before. If you are a person with a small fixed income you cannot buy enough to live upon.

Particularly does this apply to a family whose breadwinner has died, leaving only the proceeds of an insurance policy. They seem to have at least some material protection—then inflation comes. Their money becomes almost worthless. That is what happens, that is all that CAN happen when money is issued altogether out of step with production.

When you hear the fable of the people who couldn't travel on a railway train because there were not enough "tickets" printed, remember that the financial system, in exactly the same way as a railway, lives by selling a service; anyone will realize that there will be no hesitation to provide all the "tickets" necessary so long as exercise; long as something of equal value is received in exchange. As a matter of fact in July this year, there were \$18,000,000 more "tickets" in the thands of the public—bank notes of all kinds—than there were in July of the boom year, 1929.

And since July the "tickets" in the hands of the public have increased.

The story that, for their own selfish purposes, banks monetize the credit of the people, is a completely false conception of bank operations A bank does extend credit to an INDIVIDUAL or if you like it, monetizes his credit for HIM
 NOT for itself. That is, the bank makes a loan to him on the strength of things which are his own and which he intends to sell later or and so repay the loan.

No one borrows from a bank unless he be-lieves he will make a profit for himself over and above the bank charges. The bank does, of course collect interest or rental on the money loaned but the borrower's credit has been monetized entirely for HIS OWN use and benefit, subject only to a small fee for the bank's

Money merely facilitates indirect barter. If Money merely facilitates indirect barter. It you have hogs and your neighbour has honey maybe you don't want to take honey in exchange for your hogs. Perhaps you want coal or clothing and you cannot buy them at the store by giving honey for them. So your neighbour gives you money for your hogs—"tickets"—and with those "tickets" you buy the coal or the clothing you require as the case may be clothing you require as the case may be.

Now what IS money?

You and I have been brought up to look upon

nickles, dimes, quarters and dollar bills as money—and they ARE for all practical pur-poses. Actually these things are really tokens— they are not wealth in themselves. They are they are not wealth in themselves. They are merely the title to goods. They are worth only what goods and services you and I can get in exchange for them. That is why it is so important that nothing be done to destroy the confidence of the people in them. That is why there must be no manipulation of the issue of these things if their value is not to disappear.

To be a little more expert, as it were, it would be quite right to say that there is far more money in existence than the small change and bills we see around. Your deposit in the bank bills we see around. Your deposit in the bank-for all practical purposes—is money; good, us-able money. You hold the bank's promise to pay you that money when you want it; and banks are careful to keep their financial house in such order as will enable them to do just that

in such order as will enable them to do just that

—PAY you when you want your deposit.

The bank holds your deposit, your neighbour's and mine and, because it does, it is able to make loans—the proceeds of which go into the production of new wealth. The borrower makes a profit on the deal, he has more to spend than he had before. This stimulates business and by giving rise to increased employment, distributes purchasing power more and more widely among the people.

Where does money come from?

You often hear that the Chartered Banks alone MAKE it and that they alone have the POWER to make it—all of which is quite wrong. Last week I told you about the limited power that Canada's Chartered Banks have to issue currency—now up to only ninety per cent

issue currency—now up to only ninety per cent of their paid-up capital and let me tell you they pay sweetly for that concession. They have to pay one per cent tax to the Dominion Govern-ment on their note circulation and they have to stand all the cost of printing and express and insurance in shipping it around wherever it is insurance in sinping it around wherever it is needed. Let me tell you that all this, added together, makes the privilege of note issue anything but a gold mine.

The Dominion Government formerly issued notes. When the Bank of Canada was opened

the Dominion Government turned over its right of note issue to that institution. "It gave the Bank of Canada ALL ITS GOLD holdings, plus Dominion Government bonds, to offset the

Then the Chartered Banks were required to turn over all of THEIR gold to the Bank of Canada and to-day the Bank of Canada has, by Dominion Government regulation, power withthe Bank of Canada together with all deposits in that bank, are backed by more than 60% of their face value in gold, other bullion and foreign exchange.

I told you in my earlier broadcasts that I would tell you about "cash." Bills of the Bank of Canada ARE cash—amply backed, as we have shown. Cash in Canada really means bills of, or deposits in, the Bank of Canada—the Government's central bank. Bank of Canada bills, by law, are legal tender. Legal tender is the money in which all debts must be settled if either the debtor or the creditor insists. All other notes in Canada MUST, on demand, be redeemed by the bank concerned—in cash.

I told you a moment or two ago about the other kind of money—your deposits. They come from your savings, your labour, your production. They also are redeemable in cash. To say that money can be made out of nothing is surely a statement which Albertans will meet with unbelief.

The Bank of Canada was formed for the pur-The Bank of Canada was formed for the purpose of securing to Parliament the control of currency and credit. That control was strengthened when, in accordance with prior pledges, ownership of the majority of the capital was vested in the Government. Under the law, no banker, no bank director and no member of any

bank staff is allowed to own so much as a single share in this Government central bank. share in this Government central bank.

Let me close on this final note—currency and credit in Canada are NOT controlled by Canada's Chartered Banks, which are COMMERCIAL banks—but, with due and proper regard to the value of the money you now have, by the Bank of Canada, which in turn is controlled by the Government of this Dominion.

Watch for Announcement Giving Dates and Times of Sixth Broadcast.

This and Future Addresses Will Be Reproduced in This Newspaper.

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No. 2

POWER TO WITHHOLD ASSENT

In the heat of the controversy occasioned by the recent Provincial legislation, a question has been raised in the minds of constitutional authorities which is leading to much quiet discussion. It concerns the exercise by the Lieutenant-Governor of his legal power to withhold assent to bills passed by the Legislature and refer them to the Governor-General-in-Council.

Many citizens who abhor the legislation must be disposed to consider this particular question in a non-party

spirit.

It has been, perhaps, popularly assumed that the Lieutenant-Governor of a Province occupies the same relationship to the Government that is occupied by the King to the Government of the United Kingdom. As a leading constitutional lawyer stated in Calgary a few weeks ago, the King undoubtedly has the legal right to withhold assent to legislation passed by the British Parliament, but today it is not his constitutional right to do so. Under the British system legal right and constitutional right are not always one and the same thing. Constitutional right in Britain is a matter of established custom and usage, built up throughout the centuries, while the law itself has in many cases remained unchanged. Today, also, no Canadian Governor-General could constitutionally refuse assent to an act passed by the Canadian Parliament.

It has, as we stated, often been assumed that the position of the Lieutenant-Governor of a Province in his relations with a Provincial Government is analogous to that of the King in relation to the British Parliament or the Governor-General in relation to

the Parliament of Canada.

His legal powers, are, of course, clearly set forth in the British North America Act. He may refuse assent to a Provincial act, or he may refer it to the Governor-General-in-Council—that is to say to the Ottawa Government.

That power is of course unquestioned. There are precedents for its exercise, in other Provinces, though they are few and none is very recent. If it be desirable, and is accepted as constitutional practice, that the power should be exercised as the King could not today exercise his, it will be all to the good that the matter should be made clear.

The Governor is appointed by the Dominion Government. Perhaps it may be decided that his position should be definitely that of an agent of the Dominion Government. That is another, slightly differing phase of the question.

The position is different in Australia, where the Lieutenant-Governors of the several states are appointed by the King-in-Council in London (in other words, the British Government). Under such circumstances, obviously it is undesirable that the Lieutenant-Governor of a state should withhold assent to legislation, no matter what its nature.

The Commonwealth as a whole is completely free from the dominance of Downing Street. It would be intolerable therefore, for instance, that the British Government should be in a position to interfere, through a Lieutenant-Governor, in the internal affairs of any of the individual states in the Australian federation; and it is therefore undesirable that any Lieutenant-Governor in Australia should ever decline to accept the advice of an Australian state Premier. Sir Philip Game did so in New South Wales when he dismissed former Premier Lang, on the ground that the Premier was acting illegally; and the electors returned the leader of the opposition to office. But in that instance we do not think the precedent was a good one. A judge of the high court of New South Wales resigned his office in protest, affirming that the legality or otherwise of Lang's actions was a matter for the courts to decide, not the crown.

It is difficult to consider this matter of the powers of a Lieutenant-Governor in Canada dispassionately, in view of the spirit of controversy which inevitably prevails concerning the bills which have been referred to Ottawa. But we believe that even at this time it is worth while to take "the long view," disentangling the subject completely from the current controversies concerning legislation and the administration of the affairs of Government in Alberta. It is a matter for the strongest political opponents of the Government to consider, on its merits, as apart from these current controversies.

We live in an era of social and economic change. The Dominion Govern-

BETWEEN TWO SYSTEMS

Malcolm Cowley, in The New Republic. on Return from Spain

life was clearer in Spain than anywhere else in the world. On that side were the landlords, the generals, the bishops, the banks, the old tradition of class intolerance. "Jerarquia—Disciplina!" But on this side were the peasants, the artisans, the small tradesmen, the painters and poets, the human sympathy, the aspiration of a poverty-stricken people toward more knowledge, more freedom, more of everything. And unless this side won in Spain, then the same process of revolt and foreign intervention might be repeated in Czechoslovakia, in France, in all the free

nations of Europe.

. if Franco and his Fascist allies conquered there. First of all would come the general slaughter of his enemies that has been promised now for more than a year. But afterwards what would happen in the graveyard? Some people think that Franco would be faced by a whole series of insurrections, by unending guerilla warfare: I cannot agree with them. The Spaniards are the bravest nation in Europe but it is not in their nature to continue fighting for a lost cause; they would be more likely to sink back into apathy. The peasants would lose the land they have lately won. The mineral resources of the country would be exploited by Germans and Italians. There would be some reforestation (which is part of the Fascist program) and some new irrigation projects, but not enough of them to interfere with the privilege of the big landed proprietors. The schools would be closed or turned back to the Jesuits. Under the weight of its ancient institutions and its feudal nobility, the country would sleep and decay, as it slept and decayed in the eighteenth

century.

And if the government wins out?—There will be a period of incompetence and disorder, there are certain to be quarrels and trials and scandals, but all these will be signs that the people are fighting their own battles. They will insist on increasing the national wealth. There will be new irrigation projects, new dams, power plants, mines, smelters, factories, universities; the printing presses will be busy and the schools crowded. The natural resources of the Iberian Peninsula are perhaps greater than those of any other European country west of Russia. Under a people's government, the dead land will spring to life.

ment, for many years to come, may be in the hands of statesmen who set limits to that change which electors in Western Canada, for instance, might not wish to set in their own spheres. Government might be elected in one or more of the Provinces committed to the wide extension of public ownership of natural resources and utilities. legislation might be considered objectionable by the Dominion Government, or by a Lieutenant-Governor. Assent might be refused or the legislation might be referred to Ottawa (though neither course was followed when the Government of Quebec passed its notorious Padlock Act, denying its citizens freedom of assembly). Is or is not such power of constraint by Ottawa desirable is the interest of Confederation? The question needs to be studied. and considered dispassionately, in the general interest.

Ship Vegetables and Fruit Into Drought Districts

Much Already Done — Conference to Further Work Held in Calgary This Week

Cars of vegetables from the more favored parts of the West, together with some fruit from the valleys of British Columbia, are being shipped into the dried areas of the prairies. Congregations of the United Church in particular, and of other churches, groups of business men, U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals, etc., are co-operating in this work. The two railway companies are giving transportation free, the Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare of the Alberta Government arranging the transportation in alleases.

A special committee with head-quarters at Kelowna has been set up to take care of surplus fruit and vegetables in the orchards of the Okanagan and ship the same to the various relief authorities on the Prairvarious relief authorities on the Prairies. Last year this organization forwarded 100 cars of fruit to Saskatchewan. The U.F.A. Central Office has been co-operating with this body during the past few weeks to secure car lots of culled apples and vegetables under a special plan necessitating the donation of the cost of assembly in the Okanagan. In a recent circular all Locals of the U.F.A. were notified in respect to these matters and asked to get in touch with Central Office with a view to placing of shipments in the needed areas. with a view to placing of shipments in the needed areas.

Cuts Across Party Lines

Cuts Across Party Lines

A fine spirit of co-operation cutting across all political and social lines has prevailed to meet the need of thousands of square miles of dried out areas where no vegetables, except possibly potatoes, have grown this season.

Mrs. Edith Gostick, M.L.A., has been appointed by the Alberta Government to take charge of arrangements with the railways in connection with this matter; and on Wednesday of this week met a committee of ministers of various denominations and others of various denominations and others in Calgary to review what has been done and to assist in furthering this

done and to assist in furthering this important work.

The United Grain Growers and the Alberta Wheat Pool are placing their elevator men at the disposal of the local committees for the distribution, and storage where necessary, of the fruit

Norman F. Priestley, Vice-President of the U.F.A., who has been active in connection with this matter for several weeks, attended the meeting.

Ask Inquiry Into Vote of Canada's Representatives on League Assembly

Non-party Vote in Legislature— Would Also Stop All Exports Which Aid Japan in War

By a vote of 31 to 20, the Alberta Legislature at the recent session adopted a resolution moved by S. A. G. Barnes asking the Federal Government for an immediate public explanation of the action of Canada's representatives at the League of Nations Assembly, who were reported by the Manchester Guardian to have voted against the re-election of the Spanish Government to the League Council, contrary to the position taken by the British Government. The resolution stated that such action could only be interpreted as "recognition of the legitimacy of the insurgent forces of General Franco, and therefore is a blow to world peace and to world democracy."

Another resolution, by the same mover and seconder, petitioned the Dominion Government to at once stop all exports which could prove of aid to Japan "in its ruthless attack upon the peace-loving Chinese." This was carried by 44 to 8. The vote was free and non-party. By a vote of 31 to 20, the Alberta

free and non-party.

Legal Department

Owing to his absence in Winnipeg, in attendance at the Turgeon Grain Inquiry Commission, it has not been possible for Mr. Brownlee to contribute his regular article, for this issue. Questions of a legal nature submitted by subscribers will be answered in this section free of charge. The subscription is One Dollar a year.

Weekly Newspapers Protest Press Bill—Elect Officers, Twentieth Annual Meeting

In a resolution forwarded to Prime In a resolution forwarded to Frime Minister Mackenzie King, Alberta weekly newspaper association vigorously protested against the Alberta press bill, declaring it to be "absolutely opposed to traditional British principles of free speech and free press."

press."

During its twentieth annual convention, held in Edmonton last week, the association elected as president F. P. Galbraith of Red Deer, and reelected Miss Hazel McCrea of Hanna as secretary. H. P. Halliwell of Coleman is past president; other members of the executive are: R. C. Jessup, Macleod; Ben A. Huckell, Innisfail; R. L. King, Claresholm; H. J. Ford, Lacombe; A. L. Horton, Vegreville, and R. J. Smith, Westlock.

"Round Table" on the Air Again This Season, First Broadcast This Week

Broadcast This Week

Broadcasting over stations CKUA and CFCN, the University of Alberta is presenting another attractive and valuable educational program this year, periods being 1:15 p.m. and 2 p.m. Monday to Friday, with a number of evening programs. "Farm and Home Forum Talks," and "Health in the Home" will be the Monday programs at 1:15 and 2, with Animals Science Series 1:15 Wednesday and Junior Farm Clubs Thursday at 1:15; Plant Science Series Friday 1:15.

The Round Table is on the air again, every Thursday at 8 p.m., commencing this week, when Emms Read led the discussion, his subject being "Wanted—a Moral Imperative." other topics (subject to change) are as follows for October and November, with a further program running to March 31st; the leader's name is given first in each instance: October 28th, "The British Marriage Act." D. W. Clapper—KC.; W. Norman Smith, and J. D. ton; November 4th, "What the Swede s Whetham.

Conference, American Federation of Labor and Canadian Trades and Labor Chandian Trades and Labor the immediate imposition by consumers of a boycett of all Japanese goods, thus establishing to a measure of "quarantine" by voluntary action.

The American Canadian Trades and Labor to fall Japanese goods, thus establishing ameasure of "quarantine" by voluntary action.

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The American Cicher imposition by consumers of a boycett of all Japanese goods, thus establishing ameasure of "quarantine" by voluntary action.

The American Liberty League, whose chief activities have been to oppose the factivities have been to op

Urge King Press for Action at Geneva to Check War in China

Calgary Organization Also Advocates "Quarantine" of Aggressor by Buyers' Boycott

Calling for strong economic action by the Canadian Government, in cooperation with the Governments of other peace-desiring states, to check the spread of the war in the Far East, the following telegram was sent last week to the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, Ottawa, by the Calgary branch of the League for Peace and Democracy:

"Calgary branch Canadian League for Peace and Democracy, affiliated with the International Peace Campaign, supports demand of League of Nations Society Canada fulfill obligations at Geneva in regard Far Eastern conflict, and strongly urges your Government

and strongly urges your Government instruct Canada's representatives at Geneva press for immediate action against Japan as provided article ten League Covenant and by Pact of Paris, and further urges enforcement

Paris, and further urges enforcement against Japan of customs act amendment providing for prohibition by order-in-council of export of munitions or materials capable of use in their manufacture.—W. Norman Smith, Vice-President."

The Calgary organization also commended President Roosevelt's recent declaration suggesting "quarantine" of forces imperilling world peace, and endorsed the stand of the British Labor Conference, American Federation of Labor and Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, calling for the immediate imposition by consumers of a boycott of all Japanese goods, thus establishing a measure of "quarantine" by voluntary action.

HAPPY ROLLING TO YOU



It's always happy birthday to you when you roll-your-own with Ogden's. For Ogden's Fine Cut is always mild, cool, tragrant—the friendly tobacco that keeps you "smoke-happy" down to the last puff. Of course you "luse the best papers—"Chantecler" or "Vogue"—to round out the best moke. 15cbuys bigger package of Ogden's now.



Life Insurance Subject of Attractive Publicity

The achievement of life insurance The achievement of life insurance companies has been presented to the public of Canada, and especially to the people of Alberta, in a series of carefully prepared and attractively illustrated advertisements. During the past year and a half, the series appeared in daily papers and farm journals throughout Canada, and in Alberta weekly newspapers, having a combined circulation of over 3,725,000.

That charges be preferred against T. B. McQuesten, Ontario Minister of highways, for violating the Highways Act while escorting members of the Japanese royal family through the Province, is demanded by the Toronto trades and labor council.



ORDER A CASE OF YOUR FAVORITE BRAND TODAY

This Advertisement Is Not Inserted by the Alberta Liquor Control Board, or by the Government of the Province of Alberta.

Castaways of Plenty"

By WILLARD E. HAWKINS

CHAPTER XI

COMPETITIVE CONDITIONS DRAIN RESOURCES OF CAPITAL—DEPLETED RESOURCES NECESSITATE CURRENCY STABILIZATION—COMMODITY VALUES SHOULD BE REGULATED.

Synopsis of Previous Chapters

For New Readers—This is the story of the adventures of three shipwrecked mariners, cast ashore on a desert island. Their names are Larson, Grubber and Buffington. Coconuts, fish, and wild goats provide their food supply, and they have primitive tools with which to erect that they should organize their "economic and financial system" in accordance with the principles followed in the capitalist communities from whence they came. The other two members of the community of three agree to his suggestion, and soon find themselves unable to live except by working for Larson, as he has gained control of the island "industry." They suffer retorts, "Mebbe I'll try using mine on from "unemployment" and other troubles. Unable to pay the "rent" for the huts they live in, Grubber first, then Buffington, are evicted. Larson later proposes that they cut down to half rations in order to pay their rent. Finally reduced to nearlore Larson's larder and, drinking large quantities of "coconut beverage," spend a night in wild celebration of their revolt. They awake to find themselves bound tightly with rope, while Larson calmly sits nearby. He rebukes them for their lawlessness. He offers to give them a bare subsistence of food and water for one day's work a week, but fears "too much leisure" may prove demoralizing to them. When told that he has "managed to survive this danger", he replies that when he appears to be idling he is using his brains. Grubber retorts, "Mebbe I'll try using mine on some of my days off." Larson's offer is accepted, but the other two secretly build themselves new if crude houses in their free time. Larson finally discovers what they have done, and seeks to persuade them that it will be better to return to the well-constructed

houses built under his direction, and pay him rent again as he finds they are no longer compelled to work for him to obtain necessities. They think it tover, but that is all. Later Larson's house is destroyed by fire, caused by the carelessness of his pet billy goat; and he arranges to buy Buffington's, on terms. Meanwhile a blight has greatly reduced the coconut supply (the medium of exchange), the price of this "money" has gone up, and Larson has to pay so many coconuts for each of his payments on the house that his supply is rapidly depleted.



irked Larson when he stopped to originals. think about it. There was plenty to eat, but the diet had become rather monotonous. He had shelter and leisure, but it was unpleasant to realize that whenever he wanted fish or coconuts, he was increasing his obligations to the other two.

The blight on the coconut trees showed no sign of abating. Each coconut eaten depleted the available supply, consequently sending up, by leaps and bounds, the price Buffington demanded for them. Grubber's services, too, had gone skyrocketing in price. An arrangement had finally been reached by which he consented to turn over to Larson only one-fourth of the catch for bringing in a boatload of fish. The injustice of this, when it was his net and boat that Grubber used in making the catch, rankled deeply within Larson. Finally, under pressure of necessity, he had been compelled to put up this equipment as security for a loan of fifty coconuts with which to pay Buffington his second month's installment on the purchase of the house.

By the third month, his storehouse had been reduced to a bare few days'

The one element of hope in the situation lay in a possible abatement of the have come to stand in our little comdisease which prevented the fruit of munity as a measure of value—a sort the coco palms from developing to the point of edibility. For a time, Larson this and the-uh, let us hopehad made almost daily excursions through his domain, looking for signs of this relief. Discouraged, he remained away from his trees for almost two weeks. Then, one day, dragging his way through the nearest grove, he noticed that the undeveloped fruit underfoot all showed signs of having been exposed to the weather. There were no new droppings.

Closely he observed the palms throughout the next few days. It was The blight had disappeared. Within a short time there would be a new crop of ripe, lusciously matured coconuts.

FTER all, life went on much as he tried, told stories, cracked jokes, usual on the island, though and sang half-remembered songs, imhis sense of running into debt provising words when he forgot the

> As the embers of the fire died away to a red glow, Larson broached the subject which had been nearest his thoughts.

"We're getting our economic situation all balled up," he informed his guests. "We'll have to establish some sort of reasonable balance between supply and demand."

You mean the system ain't all you cracked it up to be?" Grubber in-

"Why blame the system? It's the way we misapply it that throws everything out of kilter. Take that absurd claim of yours that a coconut is equivalent to a day's work."

'That ain't no absurd claim," retorted Grubber. "You couldn't find a good coconut if you hunted a week for it, right now."

"You've illustrated my point exactly," Larson returned quickly. "Our scarcity is one of coconuts, not of labor. Why, then, should we convert that scarcity of coconuts into what amounts to a scarcity of labor? It is utterly illogical."

"Kinda sounds that way," admitted Grubber.

"This situation has come about," explained Larson, "because coconuts of currency. As a consequence of temporary shortage, the price of everything has soared to prohibitive heights. What's the consequence? Stagnation. Right now, for example, my waterworks system is leaking badly. ought to put in a new system of bamboo pipes. I can't employ you for that purpose, because you ask such outrageously high prices for your labor, and because other supplies have soared proportionately in value. whole point is that we need to stabilize our medium of exchange."
"Our which?" Grubber blankly in-

quired.

"Our medium of exchange. That evening, Larson invited Grub- for example, that we definitely fix

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This is a good time to lay in your winter's coal supply, or at least enough to carry you through the first cold weather.

You can rely on United Grain Growers for good coal at the lowest practicable price. The Company gives the same high standard of service in this respect as it does in handling its customers' grain.

United Grain Growers is one of the largest handlers of coal in Western Canada. experts are familiar with all questions affecting quality of coal, availability from different mines, and freight costs to different points. You get the benefit of this knowledge when you buy.

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UNITED GRAIN GROWERS, LTD.

Serving Agriculture Through Two Eras



Shown above is the U.F.A. exhibit in the parade at the Hanna Silver Jubilee celebration. It was designed by J. K. Sutherland for Hanna U.F.A. Local, and the plow was the one he first used on his homestead in the Hanna district. Wm. Storch, of Garden Plains Local, brought in his rubber-tired tractor to form the other part of the exhibit. All over the Province similar power machinery is operating on fuel oils purchased through the U.F.A. Central Co-operative Assn.

SPEAKING CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page 2)

(Continued from page 2)

Lieutenant-Governor John Campbell Bowen, however, did more with a negative shake of the head when the bill came before him for royal consideration than all the opposition had been able to do in many hours. With the House ready for prorogation at 3 p.m. Tuesday, His Honor informed the clerk of the House he could not at this time assent to the press bill, the bank taxation bill and the bank licensing bill but would refer them to His Excellency the Governor-General. The clerk told the Premier. The Premier asked that the House adjourn for an hour after prayers were read. The Premier told the caucus and the caucus in turn told the Premier to go ahead and do what he liked in the crisis.

First Time in Alberta's History

Back came Government members to a chiding House and the Premier told the Governor he might come in and assent to the eight bills, all of which His Honor proceeded to do; but for the first time in Alberta's history measures with the endorsement of the House were laid aside for higher

two coconuts as the equivalent of a day's work."
"But it ain't. Right now you

couldn't get one coconut in ten days' work. But back when they was plenty, I could harvest fifty in a day without half trying."

"That's why we need to stabilize things by putting an arbitrary value on them. This arbitrary value need not have any definite relationship to real value. For example, we might decide that sea shells-which are of no use to us whatever-shall constitute the medium of exchange. Fifty shells, for example, to be the equivalent of a day's work. What would be the result?"

"We'd spend most of our time huntin' seashells," replied Grubber prompt-

''Er-yes, very true. But aside from that, everything would be evaluated in seashells. One fish, ten shells; one coconut, twenty shells, and so on. Yet intrinsically, the seashells would be as valueless as they are today. I'm merely suggesting that the same arbitrary rule be applied to coconuts, as our most convenient medium of exchange."

"Sounds com-plicketed to me," acknowledged Grubber. "But I guess it's all right. Any more stuff in that

lowed By a Slump).

inquiry despite the Government's advice. In view of August bank licensing legislation being ruled ultra vires by Ottawa after His Honor had assented to the three bills of that session upon the Premier's own undertaking, it may be assumed that the Licutenant-Governor, was taking no more charges of

be assumed that the Lieutenant-Governor was taking no more chances of Federal veto. This week Ottawa has agreed to hear representations from Alberta on the disallowance question. Generally the credit institution licensing act withheld by His Honor was a redraft of the bank licensing act vetoed in August, based on a resolution argued at length in the Assembly and finally adopted, which authorized the Government to proceed with implementing disallowed legislation and protesting the right of the Dominion to throw out Provincial enactments.

Dominion to throw out Provincial enactments.

Resolutions in fact were a feature of the special session. One from the Government section asked that no brief in behalf of Alberta be presented to the Rowell Royal Commission on taxation and finance, and it gained the approval of the Government forces, while opposition speakers condemned defiance of the Federal inquiry. It M. McCune, Gleichen, got unanimous support for a motion that the spread in grain standards this year should be protested to the grain standards board, and Wm. Lampley, Peace River, got promise of Government inquiry into his proposal for colonization along a proposed line of railway down the Peace River.

Against Aid to Fascist States

Against Aid to Fascist States

S. A. G. Barnes, Edmonton, succeeded in winning cross section approval of lengthy resolutions opposing proval of lengthy resolutions opposing armament assistance to Japan in the war with China, and protesting against Canada's delegate at Geneva voting to unseat Spanish government representatives in the League of Nations. One unopposed measure was the bill providing \$10 a day for members attending the special session, though J. J. Bowlen wanted to know what happened when members failed to J. J. Bowlen wanted to know what happened when members failed to repay the \$450 advance on 1938 indemnity obtained after the June session, and Hon. Solon Low said the question had not yet been considered. Another \$200 advance was made at the August session.

Amendments to the Pipelines Act place the supervision of common carrier lines under the public utilities board instead of the Cabinet; changes in the minimum wage act for males

board instead of the Cabinet; changes in the minimum wage act for males (of \$14 weekly) exempt farm laborers and other special classes; debt adjustment act additions take care of a wider classification, the trades and occupations licensing act gives the Minister extensive authority over all workers and businesses, while the income tax act was broadened to seek payment from persons living outside Alberta but deriving income from the Province.

Two Sensational Arrests

(Next Chapter: Bull Market Fol-wed By a Slump).

Closely attached to Assembly de-liberations but not a part of the House program were two sensational arrests

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U.F.A. CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION LTD. RENFREW BUILDING, CALGARY IMPERIAL BANK CHAMBERS, EDMONTON

during the week of Jos. Unwin, Edson, Government whip, and G. F. Powell, London technician attached to the Social Credit Board, on charges preferred by Senator William Griesbach following distribution of a leaflet headed "Bankers' Toadies" in which it was alleged the Senator and many other proprings begriess of Edit was alleged the Senator and many other prominent barristers of Edmonton were libelled. Bail was fixed at \$5,000 for Mr. Unwin, and \$20,000 for Mr. Powell, both to appear for hearing October 14th. The four charges against each were: (1) defamatory libel (2) defamatory libel with knowledge of its untruth (3) seditious libel (4) counselling murder, the latter based on black type lines on the leaflets. Chairman MacLachlan of the Social Credit Board and President Tade and Secretary Maurice of the Social Credit League were subjected to examination before the arrests were made. were made.

Gray Wins in Edmonton

Election of E. L. Gray, Liberal leader, over Mayor Jos. Clarke and three other candidates in the Edmonton by-election for the Legislature, October 7th, proved another sensation with the Liberal leader, backed by the Conservatives, winning by nearly 18,000 to approximately 10,000 for Mayor Clarke. Government opponents, taking it that the mayor represented the Government in the contest, thronged streets in thousands following the election to stage one of the wildest election demonstrations ever seen in the capital city. Mr. Gray was elected on the first count over the field, so no transferred ballots were necessary.

Political observers here foresee

necessary.
Political observers here foresee another general election in the not distant future, and in all probability another special session before Christmas.

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arry a complete line of Hot Water Bottles ttachments, Syringes, Ice Caps and tubber Goods—all A-1 Grade, MAIL US YOUR NEXT ORDER 109-8th AVE. E. Phone M2116 MACLEAN BLOCK CALGARY



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Current News from Near and Far

PROVINCIAL E. W. Kendall, Drumheller centenarian, died last week.

The report of Mr. Justice Lunney on the highways inquiry, given to the Government last Tuesday, has not yet been made public.

John Sidjak, of Federal, who shot his wife and then committed suicide, is reported to have been in ill health

Her husband's cruelty and drunkenness were the cause of the suicide of Mrs. Edna Welch, of Chestermere Lake district, according to evidence given at the inquest.

The United Grain Growers, Limited, have contributed a sum of money towards the cost of handling fruit now being shipped into the dry areas of Alberta from B.C.

Mrs. Edward Gougeon of McLen-nan died of gunshot wounds inflicted by her husband, police believe. The couple had recently reunited after a year's separation.

Further rains and snowfall in southern and central Alberta push back still further the earliest possible date on which threshing can be resumed in those districts, making spring threshing in some cases a likelihood.

WHEEL TURNS ON TAPERED BEARINGS

- PUMPS IN LIGHTER BREEZES
- PUMPS-MORE



the NEW BERLIN

PUMPER

No need to pump water by hand when you can get a low priced Beatty to do the hard work.

The Biggest Money's Worth in Windmills .. Made in Canada ... No duty to pay.

ATTY BROS. LIMITED

Send me your FREE catalogue on the Beatty Pumper 428 Prov. R.R. No.

The U.F.A. Executive are presenting a brief to the Rowell Commission on Taxation; the last meeting also made a protest to the C.B.C. against political broadcasting on Sunday

Baptiste McDougall of Calgary is charged with the murder of his wife, who died a couple of days after being found unconscious. in a back alley following a drunken family quarrel.

E. L. Gray was elected in the Edmonton by-election, receiving 17,786 votes, while Mayor Jos. A. Clarke got 9,997, J. Lakeman 1,778, Margaret Crang 1,275, and Rice Sheppard 257.

Aerial survey of 10,000 square miles of the drought area lying east of Calgary is being carried on by three planes, numerous photographs having been taken from the air for the use of the Federal Government.

W. J. Elliott, principal of Vermilion School of Agriculture for thirteen years, has been placed in charge of the agri-cultural work of the youth rehabilita-tion scheme; the Vermilion post has been given to S. H. Gandier, formerly deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Termination of the contract with Dominion Government for the policing of the Province by the R.C.M.P., and its replacement by a Provincial force, was called for in a resolution adopted by the Alberta Legislature on motion of J. H. Unwin. The resolution was opposed by all non-Government members. The contract will normally run to 1940, but negotiations to terminate it may be entered into. Termination of the contract with

DOMINION

In buying food for 60,000 families on relief in the dry areas of Saskatche-wan, the Federal Government are spending about \$1,000,000.

Liberals polled a total vote of about 656,000 in the Ontario elections last week, Conservatives about 500,000 and the C.C.F. some 77,000.

Dividends paid this month by Canadian corporations are up 13 per cent over last year. The total to be paid out in this way during October, by some 138 concerns, is \$18,630,000.

Public hearings of the Rowell Commission on Federal-Provincial Relationships will commence in Winnipeg on November 29th and in Regina on December 6th.

Suggestion to consider an offer of co-operation from G. H. Williams, C.C.F. Provincial leader, created sharp division at the Social Credit convention held at Saskatoon last week, and later

R. O. Sweezey, the engineer who conceived the Beauharnois scheme in its physical aspects, told the Winnipeg Board of Trade that irrigation of the dry areas of the West would amply repay the cost.

Eight new Cabinet Ministers and five members of the pre-election Govern-ment were sworn in in Toronto Tuesday night following the sweeping victory of Mitchell Hepburn's Liberal forces in the Ontario elections.

Inflation during wars and deflation following them had been the chief causes of wheat price fluctuations in the past, said Major Strange, of Searle Grain Company, before the Turgeon grain commission.

The Toronto board of trade has asked the Federal Minister of Agriculture to arrange liberal supplies of fodder for farmers in western drought areas, to enable them to conserve their stock; and to take strong measures towards rehabilitation.

A report from New York states that the U. S. S. R. have bought \$50,000,000 of naval equipment for early delivery.

A mass meeting in Albert Hall, London, many famous people partici-pating, last week condemned the indiscriminate attacks of Japanese on Chiese aviiling people in the condemness of the condemn Chinese civilian populations.

Following defeat of his proposal for a united front among Labor, Socialist and Communist forces in Britain, Sir Stafford Cripps resigned from the presidency of the constitutional committee of the British Labor Party.

To meet war costs so far budgetted for this year, over and above receipts from new taxes, the Japanese Gov-ernment will have to market 3,000 million yen of securities, or more than the combined issues of the past four years.

Because she has applied for United States citizenship, Marlene Dietrich, famous film star, has been branded by Julius Streicher, notorious as Hitler's Jew-baiter-in-chief, as a "traitress to Germany," and intimated that she will never again be permitted to visit Germany.

Japan need not fear economic sanc-Japan need not fear economic sanctions, said a Tokio newspaper on Tuesday, even if the League of Nations and the U.S. should "dance to Great Britain's tune." She could continue trade with Europe through Germany and Italy, the Fascist countries having given assurances of their support to Japan.

Sir Oswald Mosley, British Fascist leader, was injured by a stone flung from the ranks of anti-Fascist demonstrators during a meeting at Liverpool on Sunday. The week before, thirty were injured and 111 arrested when throngs of Londoners forced a Fascist parade to divert its line of march from the East End.

That Italy be given one more chance to withdraw troops from Spain or face "action" from Britain and France was the purport of a plan submitted to the British Government by France early this week. It is presumed that French action would take the form of opening the French-Spanish frontier to the passage of war munitions to the Spanish Government. It is reported from London that Anthony Eden has counselled caution in his talks with the French ambassador, pending consideration of the proposals by the British Cabinet. Cabinet.

A son of Mussolini is acting as pilot in Italian Fascist forces fighting in Spain against the Spanish Government.

The League of Nations sub-commit-tee on the Sino-Japanese war officially reported that Japan had violated treaties in invading China.

Fascist land and air forces in Spain, largely Italian, have made definite advances towards the taking of Gijon, and subjected Madrid to the heaviest shelling of the whole war on Monday night.

Ogden L. Mills, former under-secretary of the U.S. treasury, died on Monday. He was a director in corporations doing business in many different lines, and a bitter opponent of the "New Deal."

Invited to discuss withdrawal from Spain with France and Britain, the Fascist Italian government has declined, insisting that such discussions be held by the whole "non-intervention" committee.

Requested by the Social Credit Secretariat in London to give an inter-view on the subject of disallowance of Alberta legislation, Malcolm Mac-Donald, Dominions Secretary, stated that the Government at London were "not in a position to intervene."

Because only the navy was informed and not the army, Japanese authorities disclaim responsibility for the attack from Japanese aeroplanes upon a party of four Britons, one Italian and two Russians travelling south of Shanghai, on Tuesday. Their cars carried British flags.

The occupation by Italian troops of Mallorca, and threatened occupation of Minorca, of the Balearie Island group, making a threat to Mediterranean trade routes, is believed to be the chief reason for anxiety of France and Britain for withdrawal of Italians from Spanish territory.

Accused of plotting to sell out the Ukraine to Germans, Poles and Japanese, Premier Luibechenko committed suicide. Premiers of other little anese, Fremier Luidechenko committea suicide. Premiers of other border republics in the Soviet Union have been removed because they supported movements to seede from the Union, states a report from Moscow.

Japanese claim to have captured the British-controlled coal centre of Tsingsing and they have made im-portant advances throughout the whole five northerly Provinces of China. Shelling of civilians in cities continues, 500 being reported killed in centres of Kwantung Province in one day last

Correspondence Held Over Letters to the Editor are held over until our next issue.



JUMBO

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The Facts About Banking in Canada

Reproduced from the Sixth Broadcast in a Series by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada and Delivered Over a Province-Wide Network of Alberta Stations on Tuesday Evening, October 12th, from 8:30 to 8:45, and Wednesday, October 13th, from 12:00 noon to 12:15.

Outlines Loan Process by Which Banks Convert Credit of Borrower into Spendable Money . . . Shows Position of Bank Shareholders . . . Deals Further with Limited Power of Banks To Issue Own Notes . . . Cites from Letters Received Actual Cases Where Bank Loans Enabled Borrowers To Turn Substantial Profit.

N this broadcast on behalf of Canada's Chartered Banks I want to get back to that utterly mistaken idea that banks make money out of nothing. Critics of the banks will tell you that banks lend by creating credit and that they create the means of negment out of that they create the means of payment out of nothing, that when they build a building it costs them nothing and that when they pay taxes it costs them nothing. These statements are absolutely untrue.

When a bank makes a loan just exactly what is it that the bank does?

Here is the answer-It takes the note of the farmer or manufacturer or the bond of the Government, and places an equivalent amount to the credit of the said farmer, manufacturer or Government, allowing of course for a rental on the money.

In other words the bank assumes an obliga-tion to pay that amount to the farmer, the manufacturer or the Government

Since that obligation is one that MUST be met-and in actual practice IS met-it is a very real thing.

The transaction creates a credit on the books of the bank but the MEANS OF PAYMENT which the banks are charged with creating out of nothing consists of resources of the bank—

in the last analysis, cash.

Moreover, it should be borne in mind that in all lending transactions by a bank it is the borrower who starts the process—he goes to the bank and asks for a loan, generally for a specific purpose, out of which he expects and intends to make a profit for himself over and above the bank charges. The bank does not go to him— HE goes to the bank. What the bank really does, in effect, is to CONVERT the credit of the borrower himself

into spendable money, which he can use for the purposes of his business, paying wages, paying his debts at the country store and meeting other obligations. If a man owns cattle he cannot spend cattle. He cannot pay his debts at the country store with cattle. His ownership of the cattle and his expectation of selling them at a profit to himself are the basis of his credit. When he borrows from a bank on the security of cattle what happens is that the bank converts a form of wealth, which he cannot spend, into something which he can spend and which anybody else will accept.

There is no magic about it and those who contend that a bank can create money or the means of payment out of nothing—are entirely wrong. The function that the bank performs, as we have stated, is to CONVERT the credit of the borrower into a form in which he can

spend it.

Without a bank the farmer possibly could buy seed in the spring, hire help through the growing season and harvesting, and purchase supplies for his family in the meantime on credit
—paying these debts from the sale of his crop in the fall. However, common sense tells us that the seed merchant, the farm labourer or the country store keeper could not get very far on this basis, for they could not pass on to the people, from whom they in turn buy goods or services, the obligations which they have re-ceived from the farmer.

Why is this so? For the reason that, be the farmer's credit ever so good, how could scores of people look into his integrity and his financial worth, as they would require to do before taking his promise-to-pay. Instead, the bank looks into the farm-

for a fair return? If no basis is required for an entirely false idea of what money really what the bank does, the business of banking is and does. what the bank does, the business of banking should be an amazingly profitable business— but it is not. The fact that it is not an amazingly profitable business is a simple matter of record, as we have shown in our broadcasts.

Some of our listeners have asked that I say more about note circulation—that is, about the powers of a bank to issue notes. The request has been prompted by the utterly fantastic idea that a bank can, say, erect an expensive branch office building for nothing by issuing its own notes. A bank simply cannot, as has been suggested, issue a bunch of specially numbered bills, pay them out to contractors and others and then cancel them when they come back.

Let me say to you again that no such thing can possibly happen, for the bank must give the holder face value for its notes when he presents them. Moreover, I have shown you that there are very definite legal limits upon the amount of notes that a bank can issue. A bank's notes are a debt owed by the bank to the person who holds them—a debt redeemable in CASH on demand.

As a matter of fact, a bank's notes are the As a matter of fact, a bank's notes are the very first charge upon its assets—that is to say in case of trouble a bank's notes have to be paid off before a single cent can be paid on any de-To make doubly sure of this there is a fund in the hands of the Dominion Minister of Finance, known as "The Bank Circulation Redemption Fund".

This is money paid in by each of the banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, amounting the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, amounting to five per cent on the average amount of Chartered Bank notes outstanding. This money is in the nature of a pool and would all be used, in case of need, towards paying off the notes of any bank. Surely all of this should finally squelch the idea that a bank has unlimited power in the matter of issuing its bills.

In any case, as I have told you before, the right of issuing notes is being steadily, year by year, taken away from the Chartered Banks and vested in the Bank of Canada. In order to obtain Bank of Canada notes or bills for use as currency the Chartered Banks have to buy them. Every dollar in notes and every dollar of other bank obligations must always have behind it a dollar of assets. Let me stress, once more, that every obligation of a Chartered Bank is payable in CASH.

Bank is payable in CASH.

Some supposedly great authority is quoted as having said that if all bank loans were paid all deposits would disappear and there would be no money in existence. I don't think that many Alberta people are stampeded by such state-

It is equivalent to saying that if every sea were drained dry there would be no ocean liners. If every bank went out of existence to-morrow there would still be wealth but the job of mar-keting that wealth would take us back to the dim, distant days of barter. Nothing is gained

dim, distant days of barter. Nothing is gained at any time by such extreme statements.

You have been told that when a bank makes a loan and takes security, the bank then uses that security as if it were its own. Such a statement is 100 per cent false. The security lodged with the bank remains the prosecurity longed with the bank remains the pro-perty of the borrower and all the records of the bank prove that fact. He can call for his security to be produced and shown to him at any time. Such security does not appear in the bank's balance sheets at all and when the loan is repaid the security is handed back to the

To illustrate in the plainest of everyday terms let us start from the beginning:
I go into the bank and I borrow \$1,000 on

which, naturally, I have to pay rent, or if you prefer, interest.

prefer, interest.

The bank gives me, in exchange for my note, \$1,000 in bills. I have got \$1,000 of money, on which interest has to be paid because the bank is giving me a service.

Why do I borrow the money?

I was going to use it in a deal, expecting to make a profit for myself; or I wouldn't have borrowed the money at all

make a profit for myself; or I wouldn't have borrowed the money at all.

Very well; I carry out the deal successfully. I repay the bank the \$1,000 I borrowed, and I have a profit, say, of \$100, which I put to my credit in the bank.

You will see by the use of this borrowed money on which I paid rent, I have increased my own resources by \$100, and the bank has received back its \$1,000.

When you multiply that thousand-dollar

When you multiply that thousand-dollar when you multiply that thousand-dollar borrowing of mine, my use of the money and my profit, time after time, you see what is happening continuously throughout the year in the business world and you see that the interest is not any strangling charge as has been represented to you. sented to you. You pay rent, and you make a profit out of it—whatever the nature of your

profit out of it—whatever the nature of your business may be.

It is a continuous, revolving process—in which the dollar you use is not dead-weight debt at all, but productive money. There are times, however, when SOME of it may become temporarily dead-weight debt. To illustrate such a case, let us say that through drought or misfortune I suffer a loss for a season—say my deal has not been successful—and I lose a part of my bergard \$1.000. of my borrowed \$1,000.

of my borrowed \$1,000.

In these cases, what I have lost DOES for the time being become dead-weight debt. But with a better season and better prices and better business I have a chance to recover my losses and repay. By far the greater part of the dollars that are issued are not dead-weight debt as you have been so often told; there is nothing chicker in the recover pain in the presence of the purpose of the property of the pr sinister in the manner nor in the purpose of their issue, nor in the work that they do; they are, in fact, productive money, constantly adding to goods and services and increasing the world's store of new wealth.

That is all there is to bank money. Bank

loans are really constructive and productive; and the deep, dark hocus pocus with which crit-ics seek to surround it is recognized, by folks of practical experience, as simply transparent

Since we started broadcasting on behalf of Canada's Chartered Banks I have received many letters from Alberta people: I have before me one of them, which gives an instance of a large-scale farmer who had occasion to borrow \$5,000 to purchase feeder cattle. This farmer says: "When I borrow money I

estimate my prospective profit very carefully estimate my prospective profit very carefully and, if I do not see where I am going to make interest charges and a substantially higher profit for myself I do not borrow the money. Without a bank loan I could not possibly have financed the purchase of the cattle and, further, I feel that the bank's profit is small and mine proportionately large. I consider that I should assume all the risk of loss for the sake of this higher prospective profit. My borrowing is intelligent borrowing from a purely individual and selfish standpoint. I had a similar loan, on which the interest charges amounted to about to-pay. Instead, the bank looks into the farmer's affairs, accepts the risk, lends him the money and enables him to pay cash.

If it were otherwise and if banks created the means of payment out of nothing, why has it been necessary through the centuries to find people, called shareholders, ready to put their money into the banking business in exchange

I have another Alberta letter, in which a farmer tells us that he had twenty hogs and, being short of feed, wanted to sell them. He was snort of reed, wanted to seit them. He was offered \$200 for the twenty hogs and did not want to let them go at that price, so he went to the bank and borrowed \$50 only. This enabled him to hold the hogs and feed them a while longer, with the result that he eventually sold them for \$300 instead of the \$200 he had been offered. In other words he borrowed \$50 from the bank, the bank made a gross revenue of about \$1.75 but the farmer made a straight profit of \$50.

but the farmer made a straight profit of Sot.

I have a letter before me also which appeared in the Calgary Herald from a Milk Producers' Association in the vicinity of Calgary. It reads in part: "We are hearing a good deal about banks these days. I do not profess to know much about banks or the banking business but I do know that, if it had not been for the banks leaf tell." I along with wany others would have last fall, I, along with many others, would have been forced out of business." These are but a few examples taken at random from a large quantity of our mail.

In earlier broadcasts I have told you that deposits in the banks are the basis upon which banks can make loans. Let us demonstrate its truth.

Suppose a bank started business with \$50,000 in cash and lent that amount to various borrowers. Then suppose each borrower drew out the amount lent to him, in cash, and each person to whom he paid this money put it in a sock, kept it under his mattress or hid it behind the clock, so that none of it came back to the bank in the form of deposits. As the bank has no cash in its vault the bank dare not make another loan because it could give no cash to the new borrower.

We can go on converting borrowers' assets into spendable form, i.e., making loans, only if the depositing public are willing to entrust their funds to us. It is the confidence of the people in banks and their willingness to leave their money on deposit that enables a bank to lend money and serve the community.

How, therefore, can it be said that we have usurped the right to monetize credit? As we have shown, it is the individual who in the first place possesses the credit; he asks the bank to convert that credit into money he can spend. The bank only does it on his request.

Now I have an announcement to make. This is the last of our broadcasts, at least for the is the last of our broadcasts, at least for the time being. In one of our broadcasts we said that some of your Alberta branch bank Managers might be heard in this series. Instead, I incorporated in my talks with you, much material which came to me direct from them. We told you in starting our talks that we would be non-political and non-controversial and would state to you nothing but the unvarnished facts about Canada's Chartered Banks and the work they do. This is exectly what we

and the work they do. This is exactly what we have done. There is no mystery about Canadian banking, other than the mystery created by critics who are not well informed.

We are doing an honest business and have nothing whatever to fear from the fullest dis-closure. Four million depositors have confidence in Canada's Chartered Banks. Were it not for that confidence in the honour and integrity of Canada's Chartered Banks, no loans could be made at all.

We wish to thank our listening audience for We wish to thank our listening audience for the many encouraging letters and messages they have sent in. Our talks have all been put into pamphlet form, and if you wish to have them, any branch bank Manager will be glad to give them to you and to talk over with you any of the matters with which we have dealt.

Theories never will out of theories but

Theorists never run out of theories—but facts are stubborn things. Our story stands for your fair-minded consideration. We leave it to you with confidence.



SHOULD WE TRADE WITH JAPAN?

By AMELIA SMITH

experience—we have been passing resolutions in our Locals and clubs, and declaring ourselves fervently for peace. We realized at that time, and have read many books and seen plays and movies to confirm us in our belief, that war is unspeakably horrible and barbaric. We should like to abolish it from the face of the earth.

It is very doubtful indeed if there ever was before, in the world's whole history, such a widespread and vocal desire for international peace and against war. Peace societies have been organized and carried on, other organizations make the cultivation of international friendship and understanding part of their work; speeches are made, books are written, resolutions passed and public opinion aroused against war and for peace.

Have Failed Lamentably

Have Failed Lamentably

And so far our peace efforts have failed lamentably. Everywhere swords are being hammered out—the arsenals of the world are full of loud, clanging, terrifying activity. Nations whose peoples are peace-loving and whose governments assert their peaceful intentions are arming as never before

peoples are peace-loving and whose governments assert their peaceful intentions are arming as never before, and some nations are led by men who openly avow their ambitions for conquest and their approval of war. Within a few months we have seen the conquest of the primitive Ethiopians by a more powerful nation, and the invasion of Spain by armies hostile to her constitutional government.

And the last and greatest outbreak of war is in China. We have read of the slaughtering of thousands of civilians, men, women and children, old and young alike, in the crowded Chinese cities, and have seen news-reels and news pictures showing the homes in flames, and wreckage of great buildings, the piles of dead on the streets, helpless children crawling through debris of wood and bricks and human bodies, forlorn little survivors.

Ever since what we now begin to call "the last war"—what was to many of us at that time "THE war," women and children stayed safe at a superlatively tragic and dreadful home, when battles were fought by experience—we have been passing certain well defined rules. Nowadays resolutions in our Locals and clubs, there are no non-combatants. When the enemy aeroplanes come roaring over the city, everyone, rich and poor, sick and well, young and old, is in danger of losing his life.

Definitely the Aggressor

Definitely the Aggressor

In this assault upon China, Japan is unquestionably guilty of an unprovoked assault. The League of Nations has declared Japan to be the aggressor nation—and the. League has not earned a reputation for hasty judgment or undue activity. This does not mean that the Japanese people may not have a case of a sort—they are of course badly crowded in their own country, and many people believe that they feel a crusading urge to constitute themselves the head of the oriental peoples, to lead them to take a bigger place in the world. Doubtless, too, many Japanese would dearly like to have peace, and many Japanese mothers and wives and sisters are probably sending their men away with breaking hearts. But they are in the hands of a government that seems to be quite unscrupulously and ruthlessly militaristic.

This brings us to the question suggested in the title of this article.

militaristic.

This brings us to the question suggested in the title of this article—should we trade with Japan? Should we help her in any way to carry on unprovoked war against her neighbor, by shipping her nickle and scrap iron to make munitions, wheat to feed her soldiers, or any other goods at all? Should we help her carry on trade by buying her toys and china and silk and rayon goods?

I think, emphatically, that we should not. I think that the imposing of economic sanctions by member nations of the League of Nations would provide the best means of international security, and best means of ensuring

security, and best means of ensuring peace. Failing such concerted action, a widespread boycott of Japanese trade would, in a case like this, im-

Strange Discrimination

The lady who marries a lawyer Need not make a study of law! The wife of a hard-working sawyer Need never perform with a saw!
The constable's spouse never trudges
Around with her cop on his beat!
The laundryman's frau never budges
To rinse out a sheet!

The barber, the butcher, the baker,

All tackle their jobs on their own! (And maybe the candlestick-maker-His habits are not so well-known!) The engineer out engineering,

The knife-grinder sharpening knives,

The profiteer out profiteering, Don't call out their wives!

To marry a farmer, however, Is also to marry the farm! A lady in this field can never Rely very much on her charm!

It hardly seems fair!

vow when she weds she has taken To spend every hour she can spare n helping to bring home the bacon!—

ISA GRINDLAY JACKSON, In Free Press Prairie Farmer.

Farm Home and Garden

Oatmeal Cookies: Oatmeal Cookies: Sift together 1-1/2 cups flour, 3/4 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon each cinnamon and soda; mix in another bowl 3/4 cup sugar with 1/3 cup shortening, 1/2 cup chopped raisins and 1-1/2 cups oatmeal; then add 1 beaten egg and 7 tablespoons milk. Drop by teaspoonsful on a greased pan and bake in a moderate oven until lightly browned.

Oven Temperatures: This chart

Oven Temperatures: This chart is recommended by a correspondent who says she uses a light weight magazine paper to test her oven for baking. The first column shows the time the paper takes to become a golden brown color, the second the

press upon the Japanese Government and Japanese business leaders that the rest of the world frowns upon their invasion of China; and, more than that, it would cripple their military cam-pairns

Such a boycott has been proposed by the British Labor Movement, by the American Federation of Labor, and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; and popularly supported in many quarters

Should We Not Do Our Part?

People in Calgary are said to be re-fusing to buy Japanese china and so forth. This of course works a hardship on the business people who have stocked on the business people who have stocked such goods, and perhaps on quite innocent Japanese whose living is involved. That's unfortunate, but it's war. If our country goes to war, or if war is made upon it, we must all suffer. The Chinese women and children, innocent and ignorant, are dying and starving as a result of the Japanese invasion. Something should be done to stop that invasion; and if dying and starving as a result of the Japanese invasion. Something should be done to stop that invasion; and if we can do something, even the tiniest something, to hinder it, should we not add our featherweight to what others are doing.

add our featherweight to what others are doing?

The women of this Province should think whether they want the Canadian Government to continue to allow Canadian nickel and scrap iron and other war materials to be shipped to Japan, and whether they want Canada to trade with Japan while she is carrying on an unjust war.

ing on an unjust war.
And they should make their decisions known in the proper quarters.

NEW LOCAL

Berwyn U.F.W.A. Local has been organized by Mrs. W. F. Bailey, in the Peace River constituency. Mrs. G. J. Jacobus and Mrs. R. Norem

The Western Farm Leader PATTERN DEPARTMENT



Make this flattering-for-matrons frock of sheer wool, crepe, or small-patterned rayon. Easy to put together. Available 'in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48; size 36 takes 4 yards 39-inch fabric. Illustrated step-bystep instructions included. Price of pattern, 20 cents in coin or stamps.

temperature in degrees Fahrenheit, the third the description in terms of "hot," etc., and the fourth the uses for which such heat is recommended.

1 450-500 Very hot Pastry
1 -1½ 400-450 Hot Small cakes
3 350-400 Medium Bread,

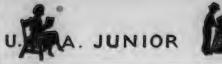
Bread, plain cakes Fruit or 3½-4 250-350 Slow sponge cake,

Sponge cake, custard, 5 -6 150-200 Very slow Meringues Sauerkraut: Use only sound, white heads, removing outer leaves, hearts and any bad spots. Shred finely and pack into a clean (scalded) earthenware crock; crushing each layer with (Continued on page 11)

Pearn Hairdressing









YOUNG FARMERS' RALLY, OCTOBER 16th

For Junior U.F.A. Locals in Calgary District

Dear Juniors:

Since the last issue of this paper when we considered the Federal and Provincial Governments' grant of \$160,000 to be spent in Alberta under the Youth Rehabilitation Scheme, much has been done by the Provincial Committee in charge. Application bureaux have been established where men and women between the ages of 18 and 30 have taken and may yet take advantage of the opportunity to avail themselves of the training courses offered under this Scheme.

Registration for intensive short courses in agriculture, occupational training, household science and domestic service opens on October 15th in Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Drumheller.

Agricultural Courses

Agricultural Courses

Agricultural courses will be held under direct supervision of the district agriculturist, the plan being to place boys on selected farms in various areas. Some 120 will be sent to the Olds School of Agriculture. Training

a wooden potato masher is recommended. Sprinkle each layer with salt; 1 lb. salt to 40 lbs. cabbage is recommended by one authority, another recipe giving 1/4 teaspoon salt to each quarter cabbage. The shredded cabbage should be completely immersed in the juice produced by the salt and the pounding; should it evaporate, add clean, boiled water. Keep the cabbage under the water by placing a clean piece of plank on it, with a weight; cover all with a cloth. It should be stored in an even temperature, not necessarily in a warm place. After about three weeks it will be ready for use.

Storing Potatoes: The cellar should be thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with a solution of 1 pound of copper sulphate to 10 gallons of water, before the potatoes are put away, says the Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology of Fredericton. During the first few weeks, the cellar should be well ventilated in order to carry off the moisture from the sweating tubers, and a temperature of 36 to 40 degrees should be maintained for best results. Of course the potatoes should be carefully handled in picking, and no bruised ones should be stored.

Cayley U.F.W.A. have been work—

Cayley U.F.W.A. have been working hard on their tea and sale of work, arranged for October 9th. At a recent meeting, at the home of Mrs. F. Walker, president, Marion Edy gave a splendid report of Young People's week at Edmonton, and plans were made for winter activities. A magazine article read by Mrs. Townsend was provocative of much discussion. Mesdames Mitchen, Johnson and Lapatronel served tea.

The ladies of Ridgewood U.F.W.A. were guests of Burnt Lake U.F.W.A. at a meeting at the home of Mrs. Paul Swainson, when Mrs. B. C. Learned gave a most interesting account of her trip to Vancouver and the Western States, describing conditions met with in a graphic manner.

Further details of the Youth Rehabilitation Scheme are given by Miss Ellston below, together with a description of plans for a rally of all Junior U.F.A. members and young farmers in Calgary on October 16th, to learn and consider details of the scheme.

Dear Juniors:

Since the last issue of this paper when we considered the Federal and Provincial Governments' grant of \$160,000 to be spent in Alberta under the Youth Rehabilitation Scheme, much has been done by the Provincial Committee in charge. Application bureaux have been established where men and women between the ages of 18 and 30 have taken and may yet take advantage of the provincity to avail

Home Making in "Family Unit"

cities.

Home Making in "Family Unit"

Training in home-making and domestic service will be given in Edmonton and Calgary in houses in which a "family unit" will be set up.

Length of the agricultural classes varies from two to six weeks. The home-making course will take about 10 weeks. There is accommodation for 20 girls in each of the Edmonton and Calgary centres, and two courses will be held, one lasting until Christmas and the second the following 10 weeks.

Mr. J. H. Ross, Director of the Provincial Committee in charge of this scheme, has stated, "Whether subsequent classes are held under this scheme depends on renewal of the joint Federal-Provincial grant of \$160,000 voted to finance it." He also stated that he imagined renewal depended on the success of the scheme.

Is there anything that we can do to contribute to the success of the scheme? There may be; and so, to provide an opportunity to thoroughly discuss the scheme, and to express the rural viewpoint, having especially in mind the renewal of the grant of the Governments in following years, the Executive of the U.F.A. have suggested that a Junior U.F.A. rally be held, and this idea is being experimented in, in the Calgary district. A rally has been called for Saturday, October 16th, commencing at 10 a.m., in Knox United Church Parlors, Calgary, to which all Junior U.F.A. members and young farmers interested in this matter are invited. A complete explanation of this Youth Rehabilitation Scheme, its plans and preparations, will be given, and a thorough discussion of the whole question by everyone present is desired.

It is hoped that every young person in Calgary rural district will signify his or her interest in the welfare of the youth of this Province by attending this rally. Contact U.F.A. Central Office for more specific details.

One again we can apply that conscience-prod which our Mrs. McBride gives us occasionally "It's up to your

for more specific details.

One again we can apply that conscience-prod which our Mrs. McBride gives us occasionally "It's up to you—and it's up to me." We are the young people of this Province. The seniors are so anxious to help us, and have proven it, but lack of purchasing power and its direct results—unemployment and lack of training—are our problems. Here's our opportunity, as young folks, to "put our spoke in the wheel." The Government has given us a tool which can be used to help build and strengthen our future. We are the workmen—perhaps not thoroughly experienced, but at least apprentices under the supervision of our seniors. Some day soon, we shall be the craftsmen.

Yours sincerely, WINNIFRED ELLSTON, Assistant Secretary.

The "Big Interests" Life Insurance

Are the Policyholders and Beneficiaries

IN Life Insurance, the "Big Interests" are the millions of Canadian policyholders and beneficiaries-men, women and children who share in the protection made possible by individual thrift and foresight.

The concern of those who act on behalf of these policyholders and beneficiaries is to safeguard their interests. Their accumulated savings, amounting to more than two billion dollars, must be invested wisely to obtain the greatest yield consistent with safety. Every promise made in Life Insurance policies must be fulfilled completely and promptly.

Canadian policyholders may feel justly proud of the wise and careful administration of their trust funds. Even in the darkest days of the depression, their companies met every obligation promptly and fully—bringing financial security to thousands of Canadian homes.

There is added satisfaction in the fact that the investment of Life Insurance funds has helped to build Canadian homes, schools and hospitals—and develop agriculture, industries and public utilities. Thus, the whole Dominion benefits from Life Insurance.

In the future, as in the past, Canadian policyholders and beneficiaries must always be the "Big Interests" of Life Insurance.

Life Insurance



FALL **SALE and SHOW**

SHEEP AND SWIN

CALGARY, ALBERTA OCTOBER 20, 21, 22 Entries close September 20

CATTLE SHOW and SALE

NOVEMBER 8 and 9 Entries close October 18

SPECIAL PASSENGER FARES FROM ALBERTA POINTS Send for Prize List and Entry Forms to E. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary Alberta Live Stock Associations, Calgary

Another Dry Area Local Subscribes for Members Gives Strong Support

Badger Lake U.F.A. Pays for Thirteen Subscriptions From Locals' Own Funds

Subscriptions for 13 members of Badger Lake U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals in the Eyremore district have been sent in by F. Metcalfe, Secretary. This area is in the dry district, and it is significant that the members there are among the strongest supporters of The Western Farm Leader and meet active in otherwise with most active in obtaining sub-

WHEAT PRICES **TUMBLE**

Wheat prices have been tumbling down, particularly in Chicago, the May future having declined 11c from October 1st to October 1sth. This is in line with other world markets and with the general "bearish" condition of commodities on stock exchanges everywhere. Sales to protect margin accounts, stop-loss orders, rain

changes everywhere. Sales to protect margin accounts, stop-loss orders, rain in Argentina, failure of United States big exports to materialize and a general commodity price subsidence, combined to make a "bearish" picture.

The Food Research Institute of Stanford University, sufficiently courageous to print forecasts of probable prices, ventured to say that the price range at September 20th seemed in line with the supply situation and no great variation should develop before the year-end. This review said that the outstanding features of this situation are that world supplies appear to be in the comfortable position about mid-way between shortage and troublemid-way between shortage and trouble-some surplus.

Stanford Experts' View

The Stanford experts think that although the world crop, ex-Russia, promises to be about 290 million bushels larger than last year, total supplies may be only 50 million bushels larger, since world stocks of old crop wheat, as of August 1st, 1937, were only about 270 million bushels lower than a year earlier.

The Institute takes a more optimistic view of world trade than does Broomhall. The latter issued a provisional estimate of 496 million bushels, while the Institute thinks that trade will reach 550 million bushels. Europe will take 35 million bushels less than last year, it estimates, and non-European countries about 15 million.

Argentina and Australia now seem likely to export only 200 million bushels of wheat in 1937-38 and Canada may ship only 80 million, the survey states. Unless other countries have larger supplies than now indicated the United States will probably export about 130 million bushels. World

Livestock Markets Review

CALGARY STOCKYARDS, Oct. 12th.—The cattle market has been active on butcher cows, heifers and veal calves, but rather slow on butcher steers. Hogs were 50e lower with selects at \$8.75, bacons \$8.25 and butchers \$7.75 off trucks.—Good butcher steers are \$5.50 to \$6, common to medium \$2.50 to \$4.50; good heifers \$4.50 to \$5, common to medium \$3 to \$4. Good cows sold at \$3 to \$3.50, common to medium \$2 to \$2.50; good bulls \$2.50, common \$2 to \$2.25. Good to choice yeal calves are \$5 to \$5.50, common to medium \$3 to \$4.50. Good stocker and feeder steers are \$3.50 to \$4.50, common to medium stocker and feeder steers are to \$4.50, common to medium \$3.50 to \$4 \$2.50 to \$3.

Milk and Cream Prices

Calgary and Edmonton
Eastern and western butter markets
showed a stronger undertone and there showed a stronger undertone and there is a general tendency toward improvement. There has been no change in local market prices. Churn cream is based on 24c for special grade delivered Calgary and Edmonton. City milk is \$2.35 per cwt. Calgary and \$2.23 Edmonton for 3.6 butter fat. Table cream is 32c at both Calgary and Edmonton.

CATTLE SALE ENTRIES

Entries for the Cattle Sale, to be held in conjunction with the Stock Shows in Calgary, November 8th and 9th, close October 18th.

wheat disappearance may be slightly lower than last year and year-end stocks in 1938 may be from 50 to 100 million bushels larger than in 1937, with the United States carry-over increased to perhaps 185 million bushels

INCREASING BUYING **POWER**

By OBSERVER

Patrons of farmer co-operative or-Patrons of farmer co-operative organizations, when these are efficiently operated, increase their individual purchasing power in no uncertain manner. A statement issued recently by the Central Co-operative Association, with headquarters in St. Paul, Minnesota, shows that on the 21 million head of live stock handled since 1921, over \$1,600,000 has been distributed as patronage dividends, an average for the 16 years of \$100,000.

Credit Unions are being closely studied by many groups in Saskatchewan as a means of improving the economic positions of individuals. Within recent months three of these unions have been definitely established, the latest among the employees of a Saskatoon newspaper. In the United States many credit unions are operated by newspaper and other institutional

The disappointments experienced by Alberta farmers in their efforts to improve their position by collective action are not peculiar to this Province. I have been reading of the endeavors made by turkey growers in North Dakota to establish a co-operative marketing agency. For some endeavors made by turkey growers in North Dakota to establish a co-operative marketing agency. For some time they met with little success. Then they secured the aid of a farmers' livestock sales agency, and set out to establish a definite grading policy, carload freight shipments from local points, and an educational program of marketing for growers in co-operation with the North Dakota Agricultural College.

This procedure has now been in effect for two years and some definite results have been achieved. Old abuses have been eliminated or greatly reduced. Concentration points have been established, and turkeys are brought in by truck, packed in uniform packages bearing the Co-op. brand, and shipped direct to the New York market. Nearly a million pounds were shipped in one year.

Veterinary Questions and Answers

Questions on the care of animals in illness will be answered in this column from issue to issue by a graduate veterinarian with 25 years' experience in practice in Alberta. Every paid-up subscriber of The Western Farm Leader is entitled to have a question 'answered. The subscription is One Dollar per year.

Horse Goes Lame

Westlock.—Kindly let me know what to do for a three-year-old horse that the stifle slips out and goes quite lame.

Answer.—Would advise applying Blister of 1 dram Red Iodide of Mer-cury and 1 dram of Powdered Can-thardies mixed with 1 ounce of thardies Vaseline.

Pigs Have Scabs

Didsbury.—My pigs have scabs all over the body and seem to be very itchy; kindly advise treatment.

Answer.—Feed a balanced ration, wash them with solution of Creoline—one tablespoonful to a quart of water.

May Be Lump Jaw

Cowley.—Cow has quite a large swelling on jaw; seems to be quite

Answer.—This may be lump jaw. Give one teaspoonful of Potassium Iodide once daily; also open swelling and inject Lugols Solution once daily.

LIVESTOCK

RED POLL R.O.P. BREEDING STOCK, both sexes. Geo. Deeprose, Morrin, Alta

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRAINED DIESEL MEN en now being selected to train in this fascinating stegrowing trade. Qualify now to operate iesels, Autos, Trains, Tractors, Buses, Trucks. e pay bus fare.
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1 lb. will save 26 lbs. of grain.

Quicker gains. No crippling.

Cwt., \$2.50; With Cod Liver Oil \$1.00 Extra

ANDERSON FEED CO. LTD. Near City Hall Calgary

The Greatest Enemy of the Hog Industry S. H. McCLELLAND, V.S.

The direct loss from wasted feed and death is estimated at more than \$50,000,000 per annum in this country. This staggering total is a heavy tax on the industry; if it were wiped out it would mean prosperity to countless farmers. It means a loss of about \$2.00 per head on all hogs slaughtered each year. A drop of a few cents in the market price of hogs is regarded as a serious matter, but the constant nibbling of worms at market values passes unnoticed.

The toll taken by worms is not

The toll taken by worms is not evenly distributed amongst hog raisers. evenly distributed amongst hog raisers. Many now take precautions to prevent or minimize such losses and find hog feeding a very profitable business. Others pay no attention to the health of their herds and frequently contribute more than \$5.00 per hog to the support of worms.

Threats to Industry's Existence

The indirect losses caused by worms are manifest in greater susceptibility to the more apparent diseases such as hemorrhagic septicemia, swine flu, erysipelas, infectious necrotic enteritis, dysentery, anemia, etc. Such losses cannot be readily estimated, but the experiences of the past few years show that they threaten the economic

REPORT ON SURVEY

REPORT ON SURVEY

(Continued from page 1)
an alternative market of value to
the South. By the first of September,
165,857 cattle and 60,685 calves had
been shipped this season across the
border. The quota of 155,799 (from
Canada and Mexico) on which treaty
rates were allowed, had been reached
in August. The Mexican figure was
only a small part.

There is, however, still a good market
in Britain for both beef and dairy
cattle (for breeding purposes). The
British "Livestock Industry Act of
1937", passed by the British Parliament, giving a bonus of five million
pounds sterling to their domestic
raisers of beef cattle and otherwise
aiding the industry in Britain, will
have the effect of preventing a demoralization of prices in Britain. A
market for Canadian cattle will remain
in Britain but it will be a market
requiring the greatest care in uniformity and quality of supply.

Poultry and Eggs
Shipments of poultry to the United

ity and quality of supply.

Poultry and Eggs

Shipments of poultry to the United Kingdom have been steadily increasing. In 1934 exports to that market amounted to 2,164,700 pounds (\$384,797), in 1935, 2,326,424 bs. (\$477,822), in 1936, 2,334,891 lbs. (\$530,364), and for the first eight months of 1936, 3,334,286 lbs. (\$655,875). The most suitable size of chickens for the British market is said to be from 3 to 4 pounds.

pounds.

This season to September 1st, cold storage eggs to the amount of 270,000 dozen, mainly from the West, have been shipped to the British market. British trade journals report that Canadian eggs are preferred to those from other countries.

Canadian eggs are preferred to those from other countries.

Horses on Export List

Though not so important as the cattle or bacon trade, it is nevertheless noteworthy that, despite the expanded use of the motor car, horses still are on the Canadian export list. Quite recently 12 saddle horses (the fifth shipment) were sent to Trinidad for the Trinidad and Barbados constabulary. The authorities were pleased with the quality and say future purchases will be made in Canada. Untrained, 4 to 6-year-olds, bays or chestnuts are desired. Recently also fifty heavy draft horses, Clydes and Percherons, were shipped from Western Canada to England.

Every hog raiser knows that nearly all hogs have worms, but few realise the damage caused by these pests in the form of runts, weakings, poor feeders, emaciation and deaths.

Staggering Total

The direct loss from wasted feed and death is estimated at more than \$50,000,000 per annum in this country. This staggering total is a heavy tax on the industry; if it were wiped out it would mean prosperity to countless farmers. It means a loss of about \$2.00 per head on all hogs slaughtered each year. A drop of a few cents in the market price of hogs is regarded as a serious matter, but the constant nibbling of worms at market values passes unnoticed.

The toll taken by worms is not

rather than hogs.

Even hogs apparently doing well.
have worms and therefore are not

giving maximum returns.

The common round worm is by far The common round worm is by far the most prevalent and most harmful parasite of hogs. It is the chief cause of unthrifty pigs and shoats. The popular belief that they merely rob hogs of food nutrients is by no means the full record of the damage caused by roundworms. They not only thrive at the expense of their hosts, but all their habits and characteristics are calculated to inflict maximum damage and to accomplish final destruction. It is a grave mistake to wait until the hogs are sick, coughing, getting thin, failing to grow rapidly or otherwise unthrifty before ridding them of worms.

worms.

Worm your hogs soon after weaning and again about two months later.

Many feeders who are now following this policy find they can bring their hogs to maturity in a much shorter policy find they can bring their hogs to maturity in a much shorter policy for the Manitoba time and at a much lower cost as compared with those who neglect this symple presention. simple precaution.



ALBERTA

SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE

VERMILION and OLDS

TERM OPENS OCTOBER 20th, 1937 Courses in Agriculture for Boys and in Home Economics for Girls

Free Tuition; board and room in modern dormitories at very reasonable rates; minimum age for entry, 16 years; no entry examinations nor special standing required; term closes early in April.

School calendar with application form will be forwarded from the Schools request, or write directly to—

ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Edmonton

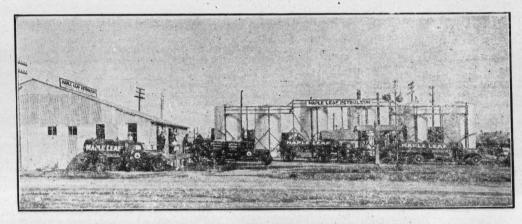
HON. D. B. MULLEN, Minister

H. A. CRAIG,
Deputy Minister and
Superintendent of Schools

Urges Fusion United Grain Growers, Ltd., with Pool Elevators

President of United Farmers of Manitoba Presents Views to Royal Commission

President of the United Farmers of Manitoba. Mr. Wood pointed out that the farmers' primary organization which he represented had helped to start both of these farmer-owned companies, and stated that the competition which had developed between them was a matter for regret. "The unfortunate cleavage," he added, "has impaired the effectiveness and prestige of the farmers' movement as a coherent and united enterprise. From many quarters there is reiterated expression of the farmers' movement as a coherent and united enterprise. From many quarters there is reiterated expression of impatience with conditions as they are and of increasing hope that these two creat bodies of farmer-producers may be led to combine their activities and march undivided towards the program of the future."



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ENJOY THESE THRILLING ENO CRIME CLUES!

Oct. 19th......Curse of Cain Oct. 26th..... Strictly Under Cover Nov. 2nd Silent Halls of Death

Presented by the makers of Eno's Fruit Salts at eight o'clock every Tuesday evening over



Heard over CFAC



PHIL HARRIS

PHIL HARRIS

Music by this well-known maestro of the air-waves is heard over CFAC each Monday and Friday evening at 6:15 o'clock on the "Hollywood Spotlight" program. Harris supplies a rhythmic background as such artists as Martha Raye, Bob Burns, Three Radio Rogues, Five Jones Boys, Larry Burke and others appear before the microphone in this fast-moving comedy revue. The program is a presentation of Nabob Products.

CALGARYS FRIENDLY STATION

A REAL TIP!

Don't miss the twice-weekly HOLLYWOOD SPOTLIGHT

> each Monday and Friday 6:15 p.m.

Brought to you by Kelly Douglas, makers of Nabob Products!

PACAR



Fighting Financial Monopoly for Decades, Record of C.C.F.

Reasons for Opposing Present Alberta Government Set Forth by Irvine in Statement

Setting forth that the C.C.F. "stands definitely opposed to the Aberhart Government and to any candidate who in any election is offering support to that Government," William Irvine, President of the Aberta Central Council of the C.C.F., in a statement issued last week with the authorization of the council, declared that the record of the Government had not only been "barren of desirable results," but had been "detrimental to the lives of the people in every respect." "The C.C.F. leaders and members of Parliament were fighting financial monopoly more wisely and effectively than either our Premier or his Government for a decade before either of them were ever heard of," Mr. Irvine stated. The C.C.F. therefore had nothing to fear from slanderous attacks.

Among reasons for opposing the

attacks.

had nothing to fear from slanderous attacks.

Among reasons for opposing the policies of the present Provincial Government it was stated that the Social Credit proposal was fallacious and therefore impracticable; that the financial issue upon which the Social Credit Theory is based "is and ought to be a matter for the attention of the Dominion Government and is in no sense within the competence of the Province"; the remedy being "socialization of financial institutions by the Federal Parliament."

It was further set forth that Social Credit propaganda had led the people to expect a remedy where it could not be found, and thus detracting from "the more fruitful policy of Socialism"; that the present Government had passed legislation depriving citizens of their civil liberties and which destroyed the freedom of the press; that Confederation had been flouted "so as to create a false issue to detract from the real one"; that the Government had been guilty of "unprecedented extravagance and inefficiency," and had revived the spoils system and the "barefaced practice of political patronage."

The C.C.F., however, the statement

and the "barefaced practice of pointear patronage."

The C.C.F., however, the statement continued, did not offer a policy of mere "negative opposition." Its policy involved "the social ownership and development of the natural resources of the Province and the extension of the principle of public ownership. sources of the Prioring and the exten-sion of the principle of public ownership to many distributive agencies" so that the profit might relieve the burden of taxation and bring a higher standard of living. This was set forth in the draft Provincial program.



By SYDNEY MAY
Hello, Folks!
News item indicates that a well
known actress intends to remarry her
divorced husband. Ah, well, out in
Hollywood if a gal marries a man three
times she gets him for keeps.

Cynical Gus postcards to say that this would be Thanksgiving week if only he could find something to be thankful about.

"Music ranks first as a C.B.C. broadcast feature"—news item. Oh, so very rank, or maybe it's the static.
—Thenx to J.L.T., Calgary.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?
Maybe nothing, but over there
in dear old Merry England a guy
named Samuel B. Patient has
been jailed for assaulting his wife.

Nunno, Algernon, movie fans are not pagans because they are Shirley Temple worshippers.

OH, THOSE PRINTERS
Mr. John Rodeen made a shopping trip to St. Louis, Saturday. He was accompanied by his bitter-half"—From the Carlinville Democrat. How sweet of her!

GOD AND I

At sunrise and at sunset
When glory fills the skies,
The Lord is always with me,
I see them with His eyes.

The birds sing strains of music That everybody hears, But I know we'd never hear it Except God gave us ears.

The breezes whisper softly To every listening tree, But better still's the fact that God, Our Father, speaks to me.

It may be but my conscience I realize or see, But even in this way, I say, "Our Father speaks to me." -Lois Martin Vaetch, 11 years old.

"The trouble is," postcards M.A.T., "not that we have an unlicensed press but that we have an unlicenced press." Maybe, old top, but forcing it to print government propaganda wouldn't be a good gag, would it?

And now that Christmas is on the way once more, wouldn't it be a cute idea if we were to start saving up to buy a present for old Santa Claus himself?

Mary of Carbon sends us this one: "One of the seaside concert party was going round for the collection. Pausing before the occupants of one of the front seats, he heard a voice behind a newspaper say, 'I wasna listening!'." Thenx, Mary. Sorry we can't offer a prize to the one guessing the speaker's nationality. nationality ...

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH
A real leader is one who can
guess which way the crowd is
going and then get out in front.

And he's a real old timer if he can remember away back when the entire family got together at the breakfast table.

JUST OUR LUCK
The other day a well known Scottish divine declared: "We should seek to get closer together." That's a lotta bunk. We tried it the other night and L'il Goldilocks, our office vamp, smacked our face.

I REFUSE TO SIGN!

SPORT

The New York Giants were just a nice mouthful for the Yankees of the same hamlet. In five games the American League champions routed their National League rivals and won the world's championship. The glittering galaxy of star players that Joe McCarthy manages for Col. Ruppert have just too much power and too much ability for Terry's Giants.

The Giants seemed jittery in the first game and they never overcame this feeling until the fourth game when they steadied down behind Hubbell and did some lusty clouting. But Gomez went into the box for the Yankees the next day and won his game thus keeping intact a record of five straight wins in world's series play.

Baseball is now off the boards and rugby is the hot spot of sporting interest. The Western Canada conference is nearing an end and the Winnipeg Blue Bombers and the Calgary Bronks are "in" for the playoffs. The Regina Rough Riders fell by the wayside, although they did beat Winnipeg last Saturday for their first victory of the season.

Winnipeg also met defeat in Calgary by a 7-1 score in a game played on Thanksgiving Day. The 'Peg team played Regina on Saturday and it's tough going playing two games in three days. The Bronks tied up little Fritz Hanson and then went on to win on a fumble by Stevenson.

Red Dutton's New York American hockey team is training in Calgary this year and Red indicates he may sponsor a "hockey farm" in that

PUMP JACKS

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CUSHIONS at am p.
Weight EVENLY detributed over entire surface. Eliminates pressure on protruding bones,
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Calgary PELVIC BELT Les
For above knee amp. No shoulder straps. Best COMFORT-and CONTROL-string les en market.

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> Royalties and Calgary



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SPECIAL—HIGH-CLASS DRUG SUN-dries, 24 assorted sealed Latex samples, \$1.00. Formerly priced \$2.00. French Pilules for female delays \$2.50 box. Double Strength \$3.00. Paris Specialty Co., Dept. A, Box 2423, Montreal.

AUTO KNITTERS

AUTO KNITTERS, ALSO HEAVIER SOCK machines, yarn, needles. 1446 W. 8th, Vancouver.

BATTERIES

ABC BATTERIES FOR ALL MAKES OF cars, farm lighting plants and radios. Alberta Battery Company, Ltd., 420-426 9th Ave. E., Calgary.

BELTING

WRITE FOR SPECIAL BARGAIN LIST on Traces and Belting. Premier Belting Co., Winnipeg.

THRESHER BELTS SPLICED AND REpaired. One 8 in. 5-ply, 150 ft. good used Belt, \$50.00, or will cut in lengths. Consumers' Tire-Go., Calgary.

EARN MONEY AT HOME

with new Spin-Well Carding Machine, \$14.75; with new Spinning Machine \$7.50; Sewing Machine ktachments \$4.00. Hand Carders 50; \$1.65 pr., rom your dealers or direct. Thousands of satisfied ustomers. Guaranteed. Write to-day. SPIN-WELL WOOLLEN MILLS CO. LTD. Silton, Man.

Model Town Will Be Co-operative in Every Aspect

Consumer Distribution to Manage Enterprises in New Maryland Town

(Co-op League News Service)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13th.
—America's first "model town" will
be run without profit. Greenbelt,
Maryland, will swing into operation
with its equivalent of a Main Street
lined with co-operatives. Members of
the community will elect members of
the board of directors of Greenbelt
Consumer Services and the community
co-op will manage a co-operative general store, a self-service food and meat
market, co-op drug store, motion
picture theatre, barber shop, beauty
shop, garage and service station and
any other services that the community of 900 families needs.

First of Three Planned Communities

First of Three Planned Communities

Greenbelt is the first of three plan-ned communities now being built by

Pile Torture Now Unnecessary

Writer Offers to Prove Swift Value of Home Method.

The torture and suffering from Piles is well nigh inexpressible, and on account of the delicaey of the subject, many hesitate to seek relief.

Why continue the miserable torture of Piles, or neglect your condition until a painful and expensive surgical operation is necessary, when a safe, pleasant Home Treatment may bring you such freedom from soreness and pain?

Vanderhoof's Pile Remedy is a special "Time - Tested" private method that brings almost instant relief. It is soothing, healing and absorbing, without the use of appliances, messy salves and lotions to stain and embarrass.

Simply send your name and address

Simply send your name and address and enclose 5 cents and a generous trial treatment will be sent to you.

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CLASSIFIED SECTION

ATTENTION! MEN 17 YEARS AND OVER wanted, everywhere to become Scientific Detectives. FREE Fingerprint outfit to students. For details write to, Maurice L. Julien, BP 25, Station T, Montreal.

Terms: Cash in advance.

CLASSIFILD SECTION

FENCE POSTS — WILLOW, TAMABAC, Cedar, also BLOCKWOOD. Write to North West Coal Co., Edmonton, Alta.

HAVE YOU A

WHITE ELEPHANT

ON YOUR PLACE?

Why not sell it for cash or exchange it? An ad on this page will do the job at a very small cost.

CLEANING AND DYEING

GARMENTS AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS upon request.
EMPIRE CLEANING AND DYEING CO.
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"Reliable—That's All"
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CALGARY — Est. 1911 — ALBERTA

FARM LIGHTING PLANTS

"AEROLECTRIC" AND ENGINE FARM LIGHT PLANTS AND BATTERIES

Coyle Long Life Plates used in all Batteries.

CALGARY BATTERY CO. 117a 11th Ave. West

"Life of Luxury" on \$3.18 a Week?

That young women were leading a life of ease and enjoyment on relief, instead of working as domestics, thereby causing "much discomfort to housewives" is the belief expressed in a recent resolution of the Montreal City Council. The city fathers did not explain how the girls could contrive to enjoy themselves on \$3.18 a week, which is the relief allowance given in Montreal to single persons—\$1.65 for food, 15 cents for clothing, and \$1.38 for rent, or \$3.18 in all.

the Farm Security Administration (formerly Resettlement Administration) to provide housing accommodations for people of moderate incomes. As it will be necessary to have stores in operation when the citizens of Greenbelt move into their new homes, the Consumer Distribution Corporation which was organized a year ago by Edward A. Filene has been asked to make the necessary arrangements for the management and operation of the enterprise. C.D.C. is a non-profit organization created to assist in the organization created to assist in the organization of a chain of co-operative department stores. It will provide the necessary capital for the operation of the businesses until such times as the citizens of the community are prepared to operate their own enterprises.

Will Acquire Complete Ownership

Will Acquire Complete Ownership
The stores will be run without
subsidy from the Government; a percentage of the gross sales will be paid
to the Government as rent for the
properties; goods will be sold to members at market prices and all savings
(profits) will be returned to the consumers, building up capital until the
members have acquired complete ownership of the enterprises. Flint Garrison, executive vice-president of C.D.C.,
will be in charge of the Greenbelt
development, with Herbert Evans,
vice-president, acting treasurer.

JUST TOO LATE

Old Gentleman (entering office)

—There is a boy, John Simpson, working here. May I see him? I'm his grandfather.

Clerk—You're just too late, sir. He's gone to your funeral.

Some 96 per cent of Russian fishermen are organized in co-operative societies.

FARM MACHINERY

BUY AT YOUR OWN PRICE

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE to be held on our premises every TUESDAY at 2 p.m., beginning

SEPTEMBER 28th

Farmers may bring in articles they wish to be sold and might buy others they are in need of.

EMPIRE METAL AND SUPPLY CO. LIMITED

Phone M3635 Calgary, Alta.

GLASS EYES

GLASS EYES, \$4.50 EACH, THOUSANDS to-choose from. Twelve sent to select from. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pitman Optical House, Vancouver.

GRAPHOLOGY

GRAPHOLOGY— YOUR CHARACTER REvealed by your handwriting. All questions answered. Enclose specimen and signature in ink, with stamped envelope and 25 cents, to Sydney May, The Western Farm Leader.

HELP WANTED--MALE AND FEMALE

100 MEN AND WOMEN WANTED—MANY positions opening; pleasant, steady, biger earnings after learning barbering or hard-dressing. Former experience unnecessary, Literature free. Write Modern-Marvel Training System, 10212-101st St., Edmonton.

LEGAL

J. E. BROWNLEE, K.C., LLD., BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary, etc., 1, 2, Imperial Bank-Bldg., Edmonton. Northern Alberta solic-itor for the United Farmers of Alberta and U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association Ltd.

WILLIAM E. HALL, BARRISTER, SOLI-citor, Notary, etc., 401-403 Lougheed Building, Calgary. Solicitor for the U.F.A. Central Office and Southern Alberta dis-

DISEASES OF WOMEN AND MATERNITY

DR. H. C. SWARTZLANDER, 811 SOUTH-am Bldg., Calgary.

FARM LANDS

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COM-HE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COM-pany now offers for sale improved and un-improved farms on NEW EASY TERMS. Large areas in Alberta and Saskatchewan open for settlement: For full particulars apply to Supt. of Sales, 905 Dept. Natural Resources, C.P.R., Calgary, Alberta.

RAW and IMPROVED

FARMS for SALE

MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN

AND ALBERTA Special Terms Interest 6%

HAY AND GRAZING LEASES HAY AND TIMBER PERMITS

Mail Coupon for FREE Booklet and state land in which you are interested

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LUMBER AND BUILDING

Materials of all kinds

Manufacturers of
Sash, Doors, Special Mill Work,
Wagon Oak,
Wagon Boxes, Bottoms and Sides.

Storm Sash, Combination Doors Write for prices
Delivered your nearest Railway
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INVENTORY SPECIALS

Before taking our ANNUAL INVEN-TORY we have a large number of SPECIALS in both LUMBER and HARDWARE that we are going to clear out at a big saving to you. Act quickly as they will not last long.

Call at any of our LUMBER YARDS or HARDWARE STORES in Alberta.

CROWN LUMBER COMPANY, LTD. Calgary, Alberta

MAGNETO AND ELECTRICAL REPAIRS

DELTA ELECTRIC LTD., 1002 1st STREET West, Calgary. Phone M4550 for Magneto and Generator Repairs and automotive supplies.

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PATENT ATTORNEY (REGISTERED).—
Ideas developed. Expert general drafting.
W. St. J. Miller, A.M.E.I.C., 703-2nd St.
W., Calgary.

PERSONAL

those contemplating marriage should read "Entering Marriage" 24 pages, postpaid 25c. Our 20 page illustrated catalogue of books, drug supplies, and household novelties, free upon request. Supreme Specialty, 169 Yonge, Toronto.

MOTHERS! WRITE THE SOCIETY DE Hygenique, Dept. WFL, 441 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B.C., for confidential information on family limitation.

ARTISTS PAINT LIFE STIDIES SUccessfully. Photo reproduction; Beautiful nude female; (shows technique) of First Prize pastel study from Canadian National Exhibition, sent FREE on receipt of postage stamp. International Artists, Winnipeg.

POULTRY

FIFTY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horn hens, yearlings, blood tested. Fifty cents each. Goodwin, 113 Gleichen.

PRINTING

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING FOR U.F. Locals, Socials, Connects, Dances, etc. Butter wrappers. Poultry farm literature, Auction Sale posters. Get our prices. Albertan Job Press Ltd., 312-8th Ave. East, Calgary.

SITUATIONS VACANT—FEMALE

LADIES WANTED TO DO LIGHT SEWING at home; good pay; work sent charges paid. National Manufacturing Co., Dept. 75, Montreal.

SONG POEMS WANTED

wanted—Original Poems, songs, for immediate consideration. Send poems to Columbian Music Publishers Ltd., Dept. C-21, Toronto, Can.

STOVE AND FURNACE REPAIRS

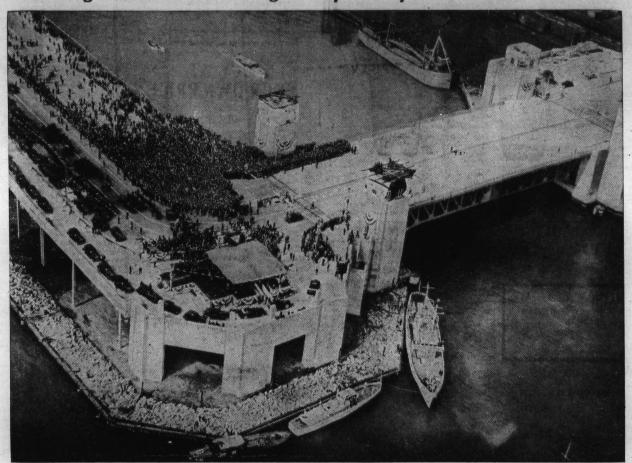
STOVE and FURNACE

REPAIRS
For All Makes. Also for All Heaters.
THE GREEN'S STOVE CO.
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TURKEYS

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND TUR-keys: Toms \$3.50, Hens \$2.50-15 to 20 lbs. Mrs. N. A. Johnson, Cadogan, Alta.

Chicago Builds New Bridge to Speed Up Automobile Traffic



"Shot!" from the air at an interesting angle is this huge crowd, looking like a cluster of pins on a cardboard model. It's the concourse which kept well-manneredly within police lines a week ago at the opening ceremonies of Chi-

cago's outer drive bridge, centre of an \$11,500,000 development aimed to speed auto traffic along Lake Michigan. President Roosevelt gave a dedicatory address from the speakers' stand under the tent, centre. Just after the opening

ceremony thousands of balloons were released from canvas bags atop the bridge pylons. The president lunched with George Cardinal Mudelein, and, before leaving for the East, made an important radio address on international relations.

As Duke and Duchess Prepared for Tour in "Purely Private Capacity"



For the first time since his abdication, the Duke of Windsor this month met a Minister of the British Government, Mr. Hore-Belisha, Sceretary for War, travelling from London to Paris to meet him. Hugh Lloyd Thomas, British Ambassador to France, gave a dinner in honor of the Duke, attended by personages eminent in the diplomatic world. Thomas H. Carter, Chief Clerk Accountant to the Privy Office of the King's Household, came

to Paris to confer with the Duke. Immediately following these events, it was announced that the famous couple would tour Germany and the United States, and later other countries, "to study housing and labor conditions." It was added that they would go in a "purely private capacity." Today they are in Germany, where Dr. Ley, head of the Nazi "Labor Front" has arranged a program, and it is expected they will meet Hitler. In the United

States such industrial centres as Pittsburg, Detroit and Chicago will be visited. There will be a visit to the White House to meet President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and it is believed the Duke will interview the rival labor leaders, William Green and John L. Lewis. The famous couple are pictured here as they left the Gare de l'Est on their recent arrival in Paris. The Duchess, handbag under left arm, precedes the Duke, who carries a travelling bag.